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THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

Important Rumors Regarding His Future Policy.

The Reopening of the Mississippi to be the Signal for an Alliance With the Rebels.

The Spanish Government Inclined to Join in the Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, July 10, 1863.

The affair between the Emperor and Mr. Roebuck, which is here called "the scandal of Fontainebleau," has created a great deal of bad blood on both sides of the channel. You will have observed the different currents of opinion provoked by this affair in England; in France, not only is the Emperor annoyed by the turn the affair has taken, but his Ministers are more than annoyed that His Majesty should have exposed himself to the possibilities of such a scandal. It is a thing of public notoriety that the Emperor, in his official intercourse, proceeds by hints and never by assertions; he is, in fact, the first of living questioners and listeners, whilst as a giver of information he is the most cautious, or as some say, the most taciturn of men. His Ministers are, therefore, naturally irritated that he should, to a foreigner and to a man of Mr. Roebuck's well-known tendencies to exaggeration, depart from his usual custom, even so far as is implied in the explanation of the *Moniteur*. His language was ambiguous and qualified by "ifs" enough to render what he said as meaningless as all he has said heretofore on the same subject; but to Mr. Roebuck he should have said nothing at all. That is how they view the subject here.

The effect of the *Moniteur's* explanation, however, has been to convince what few French people had not already arrived at that opinion, that the Emperor is hostile to the Union, and desires the division maintained. And in this connection there are some strange rumors in circulation, within a day or two, which I give you only as rumors. Another change has been made, according to these reports, in the Mexican programme. Mexico is to be placed under the French Protectorate, or to become a colony of France, with a French Prince for Governor. The Confederates have renounced all idea of *regaining the Mississippi River, and the Trans-Mississippi country, without foreign aid.* Mr. Slidell's visits to the Emperor and Foreign Secretary, lately, are said to be in connection with this new state of things on the Mississippi. They are concocting schemes for an alliance against the United States, with a view of securing, the one Mexico and the other the Mississippi Valley. The fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, they say, will throw Jeff Davis and Napoleon into each other's arms—that will be the final blow which will precipitate an alliance that only hangs fire because the question of the Mississippi might by some hazard turn contrary to present expectations. It is this, they say, which makes Napoleon so lukewarm on the question of Poland, it is this which makes him continually say that Mexico is the big affair of the moment, it is this which requires so much activity in the Navy-yards at the present moment, and it is this which has suddenly demanded such large reinforcements in Mexico. For the whole division Vinoy has been ordered to prepare itself for departure in the month of September, and several vessels—the *Ville de Lyon*, the *Jean Bart*, and the *Wagram*—are about to sail with reinforcements to the artillery, in men and material. And yet the Government papers declared, after the fall of Puebla, that there were enough men now in Mexico to finish the campaign.

It is also asserted on all hands that the Emperor, finding that he cannot induce England to join him in hostile measures against the United States, or rather, perhaps, not desirous that England should join him, and yet anxious to give himself the aid of an ally, is now treating with Spain on this subject, and that Spain shows a willingness to second the Emperor's views. The rumor adds that the Marshal O'Donnell, who is now here, and is going North to Berlin, ostensibly for the purpose of consulting the famous oculist Graeffe, for Mme. O'Donnell's eyes, is, in fact, in treaty with the Emperor on this question of arranging the affairs of the Mexican Gulf for their mutual benefit.

And while the air is full of these rumors, and while the public believe that their Government is concocting schemes by which the power of the United States is to be shorn and, perhaps, destroyed, the Government papers are publishing long accounts of the apathy of the people of the North, of the people charged with the protection of the honor of the proudest flag which has thus far waved in the world, of their indifference to the war, and desire for a peace on any terms. To tell the truth, a people who have grown so mild in their manners as to allow such men as Vallandigham and Wood to go unhung, are not likely to do much execution the day when the French Zouave shall join hands with the Southern desperado on their border. MALAKOFF.

In connection with the foregoing letter it may be worth while to reprint, from the letter of our New-Orleans correspondent published in the Times of yesterday, the following document, which was signed by a large body of resident Frenchmen in New-Orleans and presented to the French Vice Consul of France:

New-Orleans, 2d July, 1863.

The undersigned French citizens, residing in New-Orleans, have the honor of informing you:

That the antagonism which exists among the different classes of the population of this country seem, to them, to have assumed formidable proportions.

That meetings are held, speeches made and publications spread abroad, the tendency of all which is to bring about a conflict between the black and white races.

That in the event of these reiterated appeals to the negroes to rise being listened to by them, the persons and properties of the undersigned would be placed in serious peril.

That this danger is increased by the condition in which the undersigned are placed by the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of this Department, who has taken away all the arms with which they could defend themselves.

That circumstances may at any moment arise, either owing to the departure of the United States troops to encounter the enemy, or the evacuation of this place after some engagement, in which the National Government might be found perfectly unable to afford the protection which the undersigned have a right to demand.

For these reasons they address themselves to you, Mr. Vice-Consul, to beg of you to submit *to the Government of the French Emperor* the critical position in which we are placed—the actual state of things in this city—and to entreat of you to suggest to *our Government* the necessity of *sending to the Mississippi several vessels of war to afford them all necessary refuge and protection, or any other means that may suggest itself to you for arriving at the same ends.*"

GEN. FOSTER'S DEPARTMENT.

From Bowers' Hill—Arrival of Major-Gen. Foster and Staff—A Grand Review—Further News from Suffolk—Capture of Rebels—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bowers' Hill, Va., Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

Yesterday afternoon a military review took place at this post, in honor of the new Commanding General of the Department of Virginia, Major-Gen. Foster. It was expected to have occurred on Sunday, on which day the troops were drawn up in line, waiting to receive the commander, but he failed to appear. On Monday, a second order from brigade headquarters, directing the troops to fall in at once, gave token of the certain appearance of the General. The General, accompanied by his numerous Staff and his very numerous body guard, reached Bowers' Hill about 4 o'clock, and the review immediately commenced on the line of the Deep Creek Road, along which the troops were drawn up.

The troops reviewed composed Gen. Robert S. Foster's brigade, and consisted of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, Maj. Stratton, commanding; the war-worn Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, Col. Cyrus J. Dobbs, commanding; the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, Col. John McConihe, commanding; and the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York Volunteers, Col. J. C. Drake, commanding. A leading feature of the review was the magnificent drum corps of the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, under the command of private Thomas Halpine. They were dressed in a special uniform, and presented a most manly and handsome appearance. Among those present at the review were Maj.-Gen. Peck's Staff, Brig.-Gen. Foster's Staff, Brig.-Gen. Getty and Staff, late in temporary command of Fortress Monroe; Gen. Harland and Staff, Col. Alvord, U S. A.; Capt. E. S. Coureise, of Gen. R. S. Foster's Staff; Inspector-General T. B. Eaton, of Gen. R. S. Foster's Staff; Adjt.-Gen. S. E. Marvin, U. S. A.; Lieut. Durbin, U. S. Volunteers; Maj. Alonzo Alden, Capt. James A. Colvin, Dr. John Knowlson, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers; Rev. Joel W. Eaton, Chaplain, and many others. No untoward incident occurred to mar the exercises of the day, and everything passed off to the unqualified satisfaction of all participating. So soon as the review was ended, Maj.-Gen. Foster at once proceeded to Fortress Monroe, by way of Portsmouth and Norfolk.

On Saturday last, a detachment of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, Foster's brigade, consisting of 160 men, under command of Maj. Stratton, proceeded to Suffolk, some eleven miles distant, upon a scouting expedition, returning late in the evening. The detachment paid a visit to the town, to confirm the recent news, and found it pretty much deserted. It is evident that the rebels attach as little importance to the possession of Suffolk as we learned to do, after fortifying it and rendering it well nigh impregnable. During the return of the expedition four rebels, returning from Norfolk, were arrested and brought within our lines. They respectively represented the Sixty-first Virginia infantry, Sixteenth Virginia cavalry, and Ninth Virginia infantry. They looked hard and chagrined.

There is little in the way of general news hereabouts. The Court for the trial of Wright, the murderer of Sanborn, convened and organized on Saturday at Norfolk. Maj.-Gen. Keyes has been relieved from its Presidency, and Gen. R. S. Foster is now its presiding officer. Nothing was done on Saturday save the arraignment of the prisoner and the reception of his plea of "Not guilty." His manner was cold, stern, defiant, and extremely repulsive. The public mind is still extremely nervous as to the murder.

Maj.-Gen. Peck is expected to arrive here to-day from his home at the North, whither he has been upon a leave of absence. It is said that he is to command all the troops under Maj.-Gen. Foster, south of the James River. I close hurriedly in order to catch the mail.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF A UNION CAVALRY RAID.

Washington, Thursday, July 23.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 22d, referring to the cavalry expedition sent out by Gen. Foster, says:

"The Yankee raiders burnt the railroad bridge over the Tar River, near Rocky Mount. They destroyed the depot at that place, tore up two miles of track, burnt 5,000 bales of cotton and a large cotton factory.

The bridge over the Tar River was on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and was about 300 yards long. They also captured a train of cars which contained two car loads of ammunition and 30,000 pounds of bacon, which were destroyed.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Election in Washington Territory—Commercial and Financial News.

San Francisco, Wednesday, July 22.

A telegram from Yreka says that the news overland from Oregon is, that the election in Washington Territory has gone largely Democratic.

Money easy.

Receipts of treasure, since the sailing of the last steamer, two millions.

Atlantic currency exchange sells at the rate of 23@25 per cent. premium for gold in New-York.

Legal tenders sell for 77c.@78c. on the dollar.

The mail and opposition steamers will sail for Panama and Nicaragua to-morrow. The prices of passage by the mail line are: First cabin, $240; second cabin, $90; steerage, $50. The rate for the opposition line is: First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $50.

The Supreme Court has sustained the constitutionality of the law of the last Legislature requiring all attorneys to take the oath of allegiance to the National Government before being permitted to practice in the Courts of this State.

The receipts of silver at San Francisco have been, for three months, at the rate of a million of dollars a month.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Joe Johnston's Rebels at Brandon, Seventeen Miles East of Jackson.

THE CONTEST IN MISSISSIPPI GIVEN UP

The Planters Advised to Stay at Home, and Make the Best Terms Possible.

Memphis, Tuesday, July 21,
Via Cairo, Thursday, July 23.

Gen. Hurlbut's scouts, arrived to-day from Okolona, Miss., report Johnston at Brandon and Gen. Sherman in possession of Jackson. The rebel Gens. Ruggles, Chalmers, Saunders and Ferguson's forces are at Tupello. Ruggles is concentrating his forces with the intention, probably, of making a dash on our lines.

Correspondence from Bragg's and Johnston's armies depict them in great destitution and greatly demoralized. *They give up Mississippi, and advise the planters to stay and make the best terms possible.* Our scouts report the majority of the planters anxious that we should get possession of the country before Jeff. Davis has time to conscript them. Johnston's army is estimated not to exceed 30,000. Great consternation exists throughout the whole Southern country.

The reports of our successes at Natchez, Yazoo City and Jackson, are fully confirmed. Large amounts of munitions of war, especially of ammunition, have fallen into our hands with these places.

OUR VICKSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE

Loss of another Gunboat by a Torpedo—Gen. Herron's Expedition to Yazoo City—The Place Occupied by our Troops—A Transport Captured—Narrow Escape of the Gunboat Kenwood.

Vicksburgh, Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

On Saturday, the 11th inst., Gen. Herron's division, which was originally destined to reinforce Gen. Banks, and which had already been embarked for that purpose when the news of the surrender of Port Hudson was received, were dispatched up the Yazoo to capture a small garrison known to be occupying that point, the extreme right of Johnston's line. The gunboat *Baron De Kalb*, the Mosquito boats, or thin-clads, *Signal* and *Kenwood*—Nos. 8 and 14—and the steamer *New National* being sent along with the troops to coöperate. The expedition has been successful, but that success has been rather dearly purchased by the loss of another of the gunboats, the *De Kalb*, which was blown up by a torpedo and is a total loss. I am happy to say nobody was hurt, or at least no life was lost on the gunboat. The officers and crew, with few exceptions, saved their baggage.

To be more particular. The transports, four in number, left this place early in the morning so quietly that their destination was not suspected. The armed vessels also started under cover of the darkness, the *De Kalb* leaving her moorings about 11 P. M. Saturday. Capt. Walker being detained behind on some errand, the *De Kalb* anchored two miles below the town or batteries on Monday morning. The transports also kept at a respectful distance below the gunboats. After consultation among the officers, Capt. Walker, with Gen. Herron, went on board the *De Kalb*, and started up toward the lower battery about sunset. The troops had been landed in sufficient force below on both sides of the river, and were deployed as skirmishers, under cover of the gunboats. The enemy's battery opened on the *De Kalb*, firing slowly, and was slowly but resolutely replied to by the latter, at a distance of about 1,500 yards. The *De Kalb* was not struck, but the enemy's firing was good, and several shots grazed her. She then withdrew out of range. Meantime the troops of Gen. Herron advanced, the enemy, about 500 strong, falling back—and occupied the intrenchments, and subsequently the town, no determined resistance being offered. Our gunboats were particular to spare the Court-house and the town, firing only upon the enemy's works.

Meantime the detachments which had landed on the right bank of the river, advanced unobserved and captured a small transport, the *St. Mary*, which was about making her escape up the river. She had only a crew on board. The weather had been very hazy, interfering very much with operations. It was now quite dark and the *De Kalb* moved up opposite to and a little above the town. This movement was unfortunate, as it was directly into the midst of the demijohn torpedos, which had been planted in the channel. One of these infernal machines had previously been picked up by the *Signal* floating down stream—a sufficient intimation that we were treading on dangerous ground. The *De Kalb* was moving slowly up stream when a tremendous shock lifted her bow nearly out of the water, and threw her two sampson posts or windlass-bits up through the bottom and completely out of place. The vessel was headed for the shore, and lines forward and aft made fast thereto to prevent her swinging off. She filled very fast, and as she settled down she swung off the after fasts. There was not much panic on board, but some rather lively looking around for personal effects. The *Kenwood*, noticing the accident, came up alongside and took us all off, officers and men saving the larger part of their effects.

ANOTHER SOCKDOLOGER AND A PANIC.

Scarcely had the crew got safely on board the *Kenwood*, when she was lifted almost out of water by what seemed a small earthquake, and came down again with a shock and a crash as if all creation's crockery had been smashed. This second hoist created a real panic on the *Kenwood*. There were over 200 souls on board, and each one instinctively began to look about for a plank, or something that would float. Several of weaker nerves, or less judgment than the rest, to make sure that they could swim, jumped overboard, when, finding themselves with wet feet, they accepted an invitation to come on board again and wait for the next demijohn. By this time a council of the commanders was called, and after some further consultation the place was voted dangerous, and an order was issued to leave that particular locality. The manœuvre was cautiously executed during the night, and the balance of the fleet escaped without further disaster.

We have left a sufficient force to hold the place, and to prevent any reconstruction of batteries. This second experience among the torpedoes of the Yazoo (appropriately termed the "River of Death") suggests several inquiries as to the way affairs are conducted hereabouts, which it would be improper for me here to discuss. The only remedy your correspondent can now think of for these disasters is to appoint a committee to hunt up the ingenious Yankee who invented these explosive demijohns, and offer him a large salary to take a trip to Europe for his health. It is very plain that, unless he is found and pensioned, or otherwise disposed of, we shall not have any gunboats left on the Mississippi long.

The *DeKalb* was built at Carondelet, below St. Louis, and has been one of the most serviceable vessels on the Mississippi. Her cost to the Government, when ready to launch, was about $130,000. Her armament and outfit added would make her cost about $200,000. She carried, forward, 2 9-inch Dahlgren and 1 10-inch columbiad; broadside, 8 guns, 32s and 42s, or 8-inch; stern, 2 Parrotts, 30-pounders. Total, 13 guns.

* *

Gen. Sherman's Movement Against Joe Johnston, &c.

Vicksburgh, Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

The position of the armies in rear and eastward of this city has assumed considerable importance. Before the surrender, when it was known that Johnston had gathered his army driven out of Jackson, Loring's division of Pemberton's, and the reinforcements from Bragg, making an army variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000, Gen. Sherman was assigned the command of our rear line. In the evening after the surrender, the Thirteenth and Fifteenth corps were marched to the rear of our new front, and at daybreak of the 5th Sherman moved upon Johnston. Johnston at once crossed the Big Black, and commenced his retreat. Sherman's force crossed the same stream in three columns—his right at the railroad crossing, and his left at the mouth of Bear Creek. The details of the pursuit, with skirmishing by night and by day, between the advance and rear guards, picking up stragglers and cavalry skirmishers, are so like all such movements that they are hardly worth recounting. Suffice it to say, Sherman crowded Johnston so hard and closely that he was forced to make a stand at Jackson, or suffer immensely in crossing Pearl River. He was forced southward to the line of the Mississippi Central, and arriving at Jackson he found Sherman's right advancing rapidly through Raymond toward the Pearl—and that he had but one bridge on which to cross his army and all its trains. Thus situated, he halted, and commenced the work of finishing the fortifications heretofore undertaken.

Thus, Johnston seems to be caught. The advantage surely is with Sherman—but Johnston may withdraw. For prudential reasons which I may some day explain, our army has not yet attacked the rebels. Within five days, however, if Johnston should attempt to retreat, the battle will be fought.

There are possible contingencies which may much increase the importance of the position at Jackson.

Again, the escape of Johnston with his army, might materially interfere with successful campaigns which our Western Generals might make this Summer. I mention these only to show the importance of the field. We have the utmost confidence in the General to whom Gen. Grant has assigned the command, and in the army which he leads.

An unfortunate affair occurred since the present position was taken. Gen. Lawrence was ordered to make a reconnoissance of a certain portion of the rebel line, with strict orders not to bring on a general engagement. While making the reconnoissance, for some reason or other, he ordered his brigade to make an assault. They made the attack most gallantly, and fought well against overwhelming numbers, but were of course defeated, with a loss of over three hundred killed and wounded. He was relieved of his command and placed under arrest for disobedience of orders. JACK.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

Events of a Fortnight and their Promise—The Army of the Cumberland—Rosecrans at Nashville, and how he Looks—The City Cemetery—Soldier's Graves.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Nashville, Tenn., Saturday, July 18, 1863.

The Army of the Cumberland has been a less conspicuous actor in the great events which have recently transpired than those in other departments. It has been quiet of late, but by no means inert. What it could do it has done, and the history of its past is the pledge of its future. It has followed up Bragg and his flying forces, fast as swollen streams with burnt bridges and miry roads would permit. It has overcome whatever enemy it has encountered, grieving only that the main force of the rebels should be so eager to escape as to give no opportunity for striking the blow that would test their courage and strength. This blow, it trusts, is only postponed, not prevented. They who think that Shelbyville and Tullahoma are the limits of Rosecrans' advances and successes for the campaign, will soon find themselves undeceived. Bridges are being constructed, broken communications reëstablished, supplies being collected and forwarded, all preparatory to operations being carried forward from points now reached into the very heart of rebeldom, and with a vigor that will vindicate the high character of this army and of its heroic chief for qualities almost always sure to command success.

During this brief preparatory interval, Gen. Rosecrans with his Staff, has found time to look in upon Nashville. He arrived here suddenly on Wednesday, and has been the busiest of men ever since—at one time inspecting the fortifications and defences of Nashville—at another, holding a review of all the troops stationed in and around the city—now dashing down to and across the Cumberland, to view and examine a flotilla of gunboats lying in the stream above the city, and receiving their thundering salutes—and anon, with some of his Staff, popping unannounced into a Government office or hospital, acquainting himself by personal inspection, with the manner the business of his department is transacted, and his disabled braves cared for. I suppose few, if any hospitals in Nashville escaped his scrutiny. He visited Hospitals No. 1 and No. 2, among others, yesterday. The latter occupies the Nashville University, the number of rooms in the two buildings being about ninety. The General visited every room, conversing kindly and familiarly with the sick and convalescing soldiers, and expressing the tenderest interest in their welfare. It was easy to see the secret of the strong hold he has upon the hearts of his brave men. He is in truth the idol of his army, who call him affectionately "Old Rosey," and who, when proclaiming his praises by declaring he has never been beaten, proclaim equally their own.

His appearance is really interesting. Of medium height—"robust but not herculean"—his stalwart frame exhibits the most determined manifestation of sinewy energy and endurance.

His eye, of a grayish color, is not large, but keen, restless and expressive. He has dark brown hair, cut short, with beard and mustache a shade or two darker, both also short. His head is rather long, with broad, high forehead, presenting a fine intellectual development, which, with a strongly marked Roman nose, and the lower part of his face, as far as the hirsute adornment enables one to scan it, denoting firmness and decision, exhibits one of the most soldierlike physiognomies, especially in profile, that I have happened to see. There is not a particle of assumption about him. His manners are eminently frank, simple, and prepossessing. He is easy of access to a fault, and has the art, which many in high position never can or never *will* learn, of making every one feel unconstrained who approaches him. He is a good talker, too, loving a pungent jest, a shrewd repartee, and a hearty laugh. He is in his full meridian vigor, as the greater part of those are whom the present struggle has made conspicuous, and seems to enjoy health uninterrupted and even exuberant. If, with the superb army he is leading, he fails to contribute his full share toward the great events which are precipitating the rebellion toward its last gasp, it will be the keenest and least looked for disappointment of the war.

Not many rods from where I am writing is a spot which I recently visited with much interest, and which I am reminded of when speaking of our sick soldiers in hospital. It is the Nashville Cemetery, and the resting place, not only of many honored and some widely known citizens of Tennessee, but of multitudes of soldiers *fallen* during this deplorable struggle. It is a quiet, sweet spot, situated on the outskirts of the city toward the south. Visiting it in the early morning, one is regaled with a perfect concert of birds, which make their nests among the branches shading the tombs and the avenues. The turtle's plaintive notes mingle with those of of the mocking-bird, a native of this region—the one seeming to bemoan the silent sleepers whom the grave has garnered, the other to pour forth melodious mockery over the vanity of man and the objects of his ambition. Stately monuments arise on every side. Among these is an imposing one, surmounted by an immense eagle, and garnished with the ensigns of war. It is erected to the memory of Gen. William Carroll, by the State of Tennessee. It recounts that the General was born in Pennsylvania in 1783, was distinguished in various battles with the Indians and at New-Orleans, was twelve years successively Chief Magistrate of Tennessee, died in 1844, and was one of the most upright and estimable citizens. In a quiet little inclosure, beside the plain and tasteful monument of his wife, who died in 1857, is the grave of Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, who was killed at the battle of Mill Spring, Ky. The simple mound is there, with nothing farther to designate where his remains lie. In another part of the cemetery is the tomb of Hon. Felix Grundy, who died in 1840. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1829; to a seat in Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet in 1838 as Attorney-General; in 1839 to the Senate again, resigning the other place for this, in which he remained till he died. He is spoken of as having adorned every station that he occupied, and as ending by a Christian's death a life of distinguished honor and usefulness.

At the southern extremity of the grounds, are the graves of the fallen soldiers. A rank vegetation has overgrown them now, but when I first looked upon them, every grave stood out, clearly defined to the view. It presented an Aceldama, such as one is rarely called to see. The Confederate dead lie mostly by themselves, toward the western quarter of the inclosure. Of these there are about 800, a large portion of whom were buried there before Nashville was permanently occupied by the Union forces. In most cases a plain board, with the soldier's name, regiment, State and date of death, inscribed, is placed at the head of the grave. On quite a number of these boards nothing was written but the word "unknown," indicating persons brought in from the battle-field, and buried with none near to recognize them. The inscription is suggestive and touching. I saw none of this character above the graves of our own dead, *five thousand* of whom are lying side by side, in long regular rows. I noticed none without a board, painted white, usually, and the name of the dead neatly inscribed on it. Several marble slabs are interspersed among the whole number, indicating that the remains of officers repose beneath, and several graves were blooming, when I visited them, with fresh flowers, planted by gentle hands. What a mighty desolater is war! At what enormous sacrifices of life must the stability of our Government and institutions be secured! When the work shall have been done and well done, who will aver that the priceless product does not vastly overbalance all that it has cost? C. V. S.

THE FIGHT AT JACKSON, TENN.

A Brilliant Victory Gained by Col. Hatch.

A dispatch from Cairo to the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following particulars of the fight at Jackson, Tenn.:

"Col. Ed. Hatch, who has done such excellent service heretofore in punishing the rebels in North Mississippi, started from Lagrange last Sunday morning, and took after the Confederates then in Jackson, Tenn. A force numbering about 1,300 men, on reaching Jackson about noon on Monday, found Col. Jesse Forrest in possession of the town, with about 2,000 or 2,500 men. He immediately gave battle, and a most desperate fight occurred, lasting for about three hours. Finally, Col. Hatch led a desperate charge with sabre and pistols, driving the rebels in and through the town, and capturing two entire companies. Col. Hatch's loss was 40 to 50 killed and wounded. That of the enemy is estimated at three times that number. At last accounts Col. Hatch had left a garrison in Jackson and was in full pursuit of Forrest and his retreating force."

REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, July 23.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived this evening, from City Point, with 1,200 prisoners of war. The Richmond *Examiner*, of July 23, says editorially:

"From the Mississippi we have no news, *which is good news.* From Northern Virginia the lines of Gen. Lee extend to the old battle ground of Manassas. Of the Northern army we know nothing, except that it cries loudly for reinforcements and has received none."

THE DRAFT.

Enthusiastic Demonstration of the Conscripts in Auburn.

Auburn, N. Y., Thursday, July 23.

The draft for the City of Auburn and seventeen Sub-districts in the County of Cayuga, took place in this city to-day. The best of order was observed and the best spirit was manifested. The drafted men of this city have a dress parade this evening, headed by a band of music and with colors flying. The city is quiet and perfectly peaceful.

Second Dispatch.

Auburn, Thursday, July 23—10 P. M.

There is a crowd of two thousand persons now in front of the Exchange, where the procession of conscripts has halted. They have been addressed by Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Provost-Marshal Knapp and Mayor White. The drafted men are cheering for "The Union," "Old Abe," "The draft," "Our recent victories," &c., &c. It beats any demonstration had in Auburn for years.

RESISTANCE TO THE ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Thursday, July 23.

A spirit of resistance to the enrollment manifested itself in the vicinity of Jarrettsville, Harford County, Md., in the Second District, to-day. The barn of Levi Pennington, the enrolling officer, was burned, with 500 bushels of corn; also, the barn of Joseph Perry, with all its contents and one horse. Six shots were fired in the window of the residence of Enrolling Officer Pennington.

FEMALES RESISTING THE DRAFT.

The Harrisburgh (Penn.) *Union*, of Saturday, says that on the previous day a mob, numbering from one to two hundred women, entered the Court-house at Lancaster, where the draft was in progress. They were armed with knives, heavy spoons and other kitchen implements. The boy who was turning the wheel was rapped over the head and knuckles and drawn from his post. When Provost-Marshal Bolenius remonstrated with the intruders, he was somewhat roughly handled by the Amazons, and beat a retreat from the room. The wheel was overturned by the women, but no papers destroyed.

Toward noon the women were joined by large numbers of men, and a general riot seemed imminent. Several fights occurred, in one of which Officer Baker was severely beaten. The Mayor read the riot act, and the Sheriff enrolled a posse of two hundred men. Order was sufficiently restored by 3 o'clock to permit the resumption of the draft at that hour.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA

A Raid Upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Attempted.

The Rebels Repulsed by a Company of Independent Rangers.

Lee's Army Reported to be in Full Retreat.

Baltimore, Thursday, July 23.

About 400 rebel cavalry encamped near Nolan's Ferry, three miles from Point of Rocks, attempted to cross the Potomac last night, with the intention of tearing up the rails of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. But their designs were frustrated by a band of Independent Rangers, commanded by Capt. Means, who drove them from the river. They remain still encamped at their quarters.

We learn further from headquarters that about 3 o'clock this (Thursday) morning Lee's entire army was in motion and moving rapidly in the direction of Winchester. Ewell, who had made a move in the direction of Cumberland, also fell back and followed Lee.

There are no parties now at Martinsburgh but a body of cavalry and some few horsemen scattered between that place and the Potomac. Scouts report an increased body of cavalry near Harper's Ferry, supported by two regiments of infantry, one of which is dressed in National uniform.

The Treatment of the Union Soldiers by the People of Gettysburgh.

Frederick, Md., Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

Your correspondent has been favored with a copy of a communication addressed to the editor of the Times, through the Gettysburgh *Star*, signed by some twenty clerical and professional gentlemen, (not residents of Gettysburgh,) who devote a column and a half in reply to some strictures I made not long since upon the unpatriotic and illiberal conduct of many citizens of Gettysburgh and vicinity during the presence of the National army.

The names of these reverend gentlemen were sought for, I suppose, to give additional weight to the reply. A considerable portion of the document is composed of ungentlemanly personal insinuations, which would come with a better grace from the throats of the Copperhead mobites of your City than from throats encircled by white neck-cloths. With these personalities, however, neither the public nor the Times have anything to do, and I pass them over.

The main point in the whole matter is that not a material fact of my statement is successfully controverted. Great stress is laid upon the fact that the houses of Gettysburgh are (or were) full of wounded. I knew that before I left. I helped fill a number of them. But we were obliged to do, in most cases, as we do in Virginia—appropriate the nearest and best buildings without asking any questions, and though *there were* places where they asked our wounded to come, yet I was so unfortunate as not to become cognizant of more than one or two of them.

I purposely withheld three-fourths of the accounts of shameful conduct which came to my ears, and I will scarcely multiply them here. I will refer these critical clergymen to such officers as Maj.-Gen. Butterfield, Maj.-Gen. Slocum, Maj.-Gen. Pleasanton Brig.-Gen. Ward, Col. Brewster, and *hundreds* of other officers of equal and less rank, whose experiences were far more unpleasant than mine.

Undoubtedly many of the citizens of Gettysburgh and vicinity are patriotic and generous, but they had a very queer manner of showing it. When two soldiers who died from wounds in one of the churches were buried, the citizens who did it brought in a bill to the surgeons for $10! and when the dead horses in the streets became a stench in the nostrils of even the citizens of Gettysburgh, they asked for a detail of soldiers to remove them, instead of removing the nuisance themselves! And before the blood of the heroic men shed among the batteries in the cemetery was fairly dry upon the ground, a bill of *seventeen hundred dollars damages* was presented for payment! Call you this "intelligence and refinement?"

Nobody doubts that, since the battle, the people of Gettysburg have been tender and kind to our wounded. But so are our bitterest enemies in Virginia. Nobody doubts, since they have been taught how, that the people of Adams County are doing all that their illiberal definition of the term "patriotism" will allow. No one doubts but they have suffered at the hands of both armies. But what are their brief sufferings, what pang of pain can they endure, what sacrifices can they make, of which their gallant deliverers are not worthy? The Army of the Potomac had a right to expect a more enthusiastic greeting in loyal Pennsylvania than in rebel Virginia, and yet there were fewer national banners displayed in Gettysburgh, when our troops finally entered the place as victors, than there have been on the route of many a cavalry gallopade through the heart of Virginia.

Our officers and soldiers all had plenty of money. They bought freely everything eatable that was to be had, but that was no reason for extorting from them prices sufficient to compensate for the losses inflicted by the enemy.

I mean to do no man nor community injustice. If there is a man or woman in Gettysburgh or Adams County who did their whole duty in that trying crisis, they may consider themselves as outside of this controversy, and they will receive the thanks of every generous and patriotic heart. But it will take the statements of even more than twenty clergymen to eradicate the experiences and the undeniable facts which came to my knowledge in Gettysburgh. When the Army of the Potomac votes the citizens of Gettysburgh as gallant, generous and patriotic, then I shall believe it. Not before. L. L. CROUNSE.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, July 22.

The following is a list of the deaths in the Libby Prison Hospital, Richmond, from May 25 to July 18:

A. J. Baily, citizen, New-York, died May 25.
S. E. Elliott, private, 33d Indiana, died June 13.
Pat. Doyle, private, 6th U. S. cav., died June 25.
D. H. Goodhue, private, 6th Mass., died July 1.
J. Goshner, private, 4th Penn., died July 1.
N. W. Scott, corporal, 1st Penn. cav., died July 2.
M. Golden, private, 2d Ohio, died July 6.
Sam. Stout, private, 123d Penn., died July 11.
J. Spring, private, 43d Illinois, died July 13.
G. T. Reynolds, corp., 1st R. I. cav., died July 17.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, July 22.

Yesterday afternoon a barn was struck by lightning on Jones' farm, about two miles from Hampton, and nearly half destroyed, though no fire was communicated. Eight contrabands, who had taken shelter under the lee side of the building, escaped uninjured.

The bridges between Hampton and Big Bethel are all carried away by the rise of water from the recent showers.

Steamer *Maple Leaf* sailed for Philadelphia at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

Flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* left for City Point this morning in charge of Maj. Mulford.

The New-York Union State Convention.

Saratoga, Thursday, July 23.

The Union State Convention has been called at Syracuse Sept. 2. All persons who are in favor of the Union, unconditionally sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war until rebellion is finally suppressed, and of maintaining public order and the enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet on the call of the Union Committees in their respective localities, and choose three delegates to attend. A mass meeting of loyal young men is recommended to ratify at Syracuse Sept. 3.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The News—The Invasion—Waiting to Recognize—The Sumter at Sea Again—Spirited Protest of Mr. Dayton—French Invasion of England—France the Responsible Power—British Jobbery—Dramatic and Musical Celebrities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11, 1863.

The news to the 1st inst., of the invasion of Pennsylvania; the appointment of Gen. MEADE to the command of the Army of the Potomac; the panic at Philadelphia; the impending battle, and the events on the Mississippi, have been received, and are producing such a sensation as might be expected. I know that any comments I could make would be read, if at all, when these events were almost forgotten—swallowed up by others of possibly greater importance. Months ago I asked, "Where are the drilled reserves of the National Armies?" I think the people of Pennsylvania, if not of New-York, have asked the same question. But it is useless to dwell upon the past. The friends of the North hope the effect of the invasion will be to unite and energize the people of the North, and weld them into a compact mass. What astonishes England most of all, is to see the North apathetic and divided in the presence of what here seems an overwhelming danger. The capture of Washington seems only a question of hours, and it is believed that the Foreign Ministers there have been instructed to remain and recognize whatever government shall hold the Capital.

But with all this the Government is determined not to take a hasty step about the recognition of the Confederacy. They appeal to Mr. ROEBUCK to consent to a further postponement of the debate. They wish to know the result of what ought to be the decisive battle between Gen. MEADE and the invading army. Even Mr. GREGORY, who says that the friends of the Federal Government in the House could all be carried off in one omnibus, wishes to wait for another steamer. England will do nothing to offend the North until she feels secure that she will not suffer in consequence.

That is, she will do nothing direct or official. But the Government let the *Sumter* steam out of the Mersey the other day, loaded with munitions of war and the most powerful artillery ever sent from this country to the South. You thought, perhaps, you had heard the last of the *Sumter*. Not a bit of it. She lay disabled at Gibraltar, was sold to a Confederate sympathizer, her name changed to the *Gibraltar*, came to England, has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, and now is off again, loaded, as I said, with material of war. Mr. ADAMS did his utmost to stop her, but without avail. It was declared that she carried her immense guns as freight, so she cleared for Nassau, and steamed off in triumph.

There is news of some spirited action on the part of Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister at Paris. When it transpired that the Emperor had commissioned Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY to declare that he was anxious to unite with England in putting an end to the war in America, Mr. DAYTON, it is said, informed the French Government that any movement toward recognition would be looked upon as a *casus belli* by the Federal Government, and would compel him to demand his passports. It may be that Lord PALMERSTON'S anxiety to put off Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion may have been caused by a similar hint on the part of Mr. ADAMS. This was the ground taken at the beginning of the war by Mr. SEWARD, and I do not see how the Government, with a proper respect for its own dignity, could take any other. There is no doubt that Russia would treat the recognition of Poland as an act of war; and so, in a similar case, would England treat the recognition of Ireland.

England's most terrible bugbear, however, lies nearer home. It is the French invasion. Parliament is debating night after night on vast expenditures, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, to provide against a French invasion. Immense fortresses are being built for the protection of the dock-yards at Portsmouth—not from attack by sea, but from an army which it is feared might be landed to destroy them. The land has also been bought for a great central arsenal in the middle of England—a fortress to which the forces of the country could retire, if the coast were held and London taken by the enemy. The volunteer force is kept up at a heavy expense, and solely with the view of resisting a French invasion. There are constant and very costly experiments going on with the iron-clads and artillery, all looking to the same event. England's great bugaboo is the Emperor and the power which steam has given him, of throwing a hundred thousand men upon the English coast. The channel is no longer an obstacle. It enables the invader to choose his point of invasion. The French iron-clads have only to engage the English channel fleet, while the steam transports, carrying a thousand or twelve hundred men each, will be free to steam out of Cherbourg, and land on the Southern or Eastern Coast, and march quietly up to London. No doubt it could be done—and if the Emperor chose to make war upon England, no doubt it would be; but he will not so long as England does what he requires. That is the only question. England cannot do as she wishes, so long as she is exposed to invasion by a greatly superior military Power. England, therefore, is spending all these millions for independence. If France demands that England shall join in the recognition of Southern independence, I submit that your quarrel is with France. England dare not act alone, and dare not refuse to act with France, when the Emperor seriously demands it. England backed out in Mexico you will say. Yes, because she was not wanted. The Emperor chose to have that job all to himself. If there were to be intervention for Poland it would be different. I can hardly conceive of a more humiliating position than is now occupied by English diplomatists. I can excuse Earl RUSSELL for bullying Brazil and Denmark, when he is obliged to knuckle down to France and America. If it is true that the English Foreign Secretary is, as it is said, personally friendly to the North, it may be that he wishes to gain an ally in America, recognized now by the world as a great military and naval power, against France.

I cannot see that England has anything to boast of over other States in political morality. The disclosures of jobbing and corruption that come out now and then are absolutely astounding. For example, in 1826 a lighthouse was wanted on some rocks near Ceylon. In the course of a few years an estimate was procured, and the cost, £4,500 appropriated. Other appropriations have been made from time to time, and now, nearly 40 years after the matter commenced, it turns out that £80,000 have been expended, and still there is no lighthouse. There are jobs like this all over the planet, on which British officials are fattening at the public expense. The great endowed charities are misappropriated. The funds of the Church are misapplied. Bishops have $50,000 to $80,000 a year, with nominal duties. The Irish Church is confessedly only an English garrison in an enemy's country. The estimate for the Houses of Parliament was $3,500,000. It was abundant. They actually cost the country $15,000,000, and a more wretched and bungling failure in the way of architecture, considering cost and uses, does not exist. The Government asked Parliament to buy the International Exhibition building. It would have done so, but it happened, luckily, that when the vote was taken, Lord PALMERSTON had a fit of the gout. The cat being away the mice took their chance to play. They broke out into open riot, and voted down the appropriation—so the terrible abortion is being carted away, to make room, perhaps, for a worse and more costly one.

Mr. BOUCICAULT has gone into bankruptcy, closed his theatre, and is going with his nice little wife to play in the Provinces. He appears to have found Jordan a particularly hard road to travel. JOHN BROUGHAM, on the other hand, is reaping the sweet reward of virtue. He has had a new comedy drama produced at the Strand, which is *not* an adaptation from the French, and is a great success—notwithstanding. I am sorry for BOUCICAULT; but when he has done penance in the Provinces, he can come back and rehabilitate his fortunes. Our two PATTIES are doing wonders. GRISI, though she has left the stage sings with the immense and wonderful ALBONI, at the concerts of the nobility. Mr. SIMS REEVES has appeared in Italian opera, with his usual success. That is, he has a large party that is bound to follow and applaud him. That does not go for much. Vast numbers of English people have no ears for music, and will applaud HARRISON as soon as MARIO. HARRISON sings more horribly out of tune than ever, but I do not see that he loses by it. He acts well, and acts as if he fancied he sang well. It answers just as well as if he did.

MONADNOCK.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES

In our files by the *Africa*, we find the following matters of interest, in addition to the extracts which we have already published:

REV. H. W. BEECHER IN ENGLAND.

HIS VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

From the London News, July 10.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of New-York, who arrived in England a few weeks ago, left yesterday for the continent. During his stay in this country, Mr. BEECHER has been repeatedly invited to appear and speak on public occasions; he has, however, persistently declined all solicitations of this kind, on the ground that he left America in order to recruit his strength for duty on his return. He has, however, been in frank and cordial communication with a large number of Englishmen who take an interest in the emancipation policy of Mr. LINCOLN'S Government, and a brief notice of the views and opinions which he has expressed on the affairs of his native country will be acceptable to many of our readers.

On no point has Mr. BEECHER been more anxiously interrogated than on the state of parties and opinions in the North with respect to the prosecution of the war. Mr. BEECHER states that, contrary to the belief generally prevailing here, there is a substantial unity between the Democratic and Republican parties. He speaks with respect of the liberty with which the Democrats criticise the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN, and acquits them of all design of obstructing his Government. He is convinced that the war would be carried on under a Democratic President as vigorously as under a President elected by the Republican party. The explanation he gives of the position and conduct of the WOODS, FERNANDO and BENJAMIN, who have started a cry for peace at any price, is substantially that which has been repeatedly given by our New-York correspondent. He says that they are political and social outcasts, with whom the true Democratic party neither can nor will hold intercourse, and are utterly powerless to influence the course of events.

Mr. BEECHER affirms that under the teaching of experience the whole North has become more and more alive to the dangers which menace the nation, and more and more firm and united in the resolution to meet them. The appearances which seem to point to a contrary conclusion, the resistance to the conscription in Indiana and the alleged apathy in Pennsylvania, are altogether exceptional. He denies the apathy of Pennsylvania; he is sure that that State will do its duty, although from local causes the people of a particular district may fail. He knows Indiana well, having lived there, and states that the misconduct is limited to a part known as "the pocket," inhabited chiefly by a degraded population derived from the neighboring Slave States, so ignorant that not one in twenty can read. He remarks generally that patriotic feeling in the North is always found to exist in proportion to the extension of common schools. He observes that to estimate the relative importance of the exceptions just noticed the immense scale of the States should be taken into account. Mr. BEECHER speaks with the utmost confidence as to the deep-seated resolve of the whole North to carry on this war in the face of all opposition. This feeling, he says, has been growing broader and deeper as the magnitude of the task has unfolded itself. As to the connection of the war with the Slavery question, he affirms that men of all parties are now convinced that Slavery is the cause of their trouble, and that there will be no security for the Northern community while that curse exists. This belief has been gaining ground for the last eighteen months, and it is now held by all intelligent and reflecting people. He has a high opinion of the administrative capacity of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his colleagues, but finds in that fact a stronger reason for resisting their flagitious enterprise with all the strength of a free people.

To the question whether the downfall of Slavery would not be more surely promoted by the separation of the South than by its restoration to the Union, Mr. BEECHER replies emphatically, No. The long sleep of the North is ended, and the character of that free community is fixed in irrevocable opposition to Slavery. On this point he appeals to the speeches of the leading men of the South made at Washington before the disruption as a reason for secession, and to the abundant testimony borne by Southern writers since. "The unity of the national life," he says, "will be the death of Slavery; but secession will give it all it wants for its extension and invigoration." He thinks it would be greatly to the advantage of sound opinion in England if Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. JAMES SPENCE could be induced to visit the Slave States. After the opinions they have expressed on Slavery the journey might not be for their comfort, but he is sure that on their return they might be enrolled as honorary members of the Emancipation Society.

With reference to the opinions often expressed, that enough would be done if the area of Slavery were limited by making the Mississippi the boundary of an independent Confederacy, Mr. BEECHER observes that whenever the North is strong enough to enforce that restriction it will be strong enough to attain its entire object. The Southern leaders would never agree to such a condition until completely beaten. They did not secede to be cooped up in the Gulf States, nor as long as their force is unbroken will they ever submit to be so. They are fighting to extend their system over territories as large as Europe, and to found a great empire of which Slavery is to be the corner-stone.

Referring to an opinion which sometimes finds expression in England, that the power of the United States was becoming excessive, and that a division of the Union would be for the peace of the world, Mr. BEECHER observed that it was opposed to reason and experience, and that a contrary result would follow the independence of the South. The tendency of the whole polity of the North has been peaceful, in harmony with its social constitution. But the organization of society in the South is the very one most suited to become the basis of a military empire. And the South is, moreover, military by its character. The greatness at which its leaders aim is not that which arises from the spectacle of a free, educated and contented people, but that of domination and territorial extension. With such a neighbor by its side it would be impossible for the North to return to the days when a standing army of 25,000 men was objected to as excessive. Under those circumstances the North must become military in its own despite, must at any cost maintain a standing army of from 150,000 to 200,000 men as the safeguard of its own independence.

These are some of Mr. BEECHER'S opinions, as expressed in his social interviews with friends in this country. It will be understood that he is not responsible for their publication or for the form in which they are presented.

On Wednesday Mr. BEECHER was asked his opinion of the result of the invasion of the North, the news of which was the most conspicuous feature of the papers in the morning. Mr. BEECHER, while carefully refraining as a civilian from the expression of an opinion on the immediate military result of Gen. LEE'S operations, declared his conviction that the movement would in the end prove to the disadvantage of the South, by giving a much needed stimulus to the military activity and enterprise of the Federalists. He regarded the invasion without anxiety for the ultimate issue.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN PARLIAMLNT.

TORTURE OF A BRITISH SUBJECT IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

In the House of Commons on July 10, Mr. BLAKE said that, according to the information that had been furnished to him, Mr. BELSHAM, a British subject, went some time ago to reside in Alabama, and in consequence of his refusal to serve in the Confederate army he was, in the month of April last, three or four times dipped in a tank of water, and on coming to the surface each time was asked whether he would serve or not. He refused to do so until he was apprehensive that his life would be forfeited, and then he consented to serve under protest. The case was referred by his friends to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, who directed the Consul at Richmond to inquire into the subject. He had further been informed that Mr. BELSHAM had been sent to Montgomery, in order to have his case investigated, but that since that time his friends had heard nothing of him, and he (Mr. BLAKE) wished to ascertain from the Under Secretary of State what had become of him. His question was, whether the remonstrance addressed by the British Consul at Richmond, by direction of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to the Confederate authorities, against the compulsion exercised upon Mr. R. REDMOND BELSHAM, a British subject, at Montgomery, State of Alabama, to force him to serve in the Confederate army, had been attended with effect; and whether there was any objection to state the substance of whatever communications had been received from Lord LYONS on the subject.

Mr. LAYARD—The case of Mr. BELSHAM has been brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government. The honorable gentleman is under a misapprehension when he says that the case was brought before the Confederate authorities under the direction of Lord LYONS. Lord LYONS had no official communication whatever with the authorities of the Confederate States, and, therefore, no action could have been taken under his direction. But Mr. MORE, the British Consul at Richmond, did make a representation to the Confederate Government with regard to the case. Mr. BELSHAM was, as he states, cruelly treated. Indeed he was exposed to torture to compel him to take service in the army. Unfortunately his case was not the only one. We have had numerous similar cases brought to our notice, but they have generally taken place at a distance from Richmond; and the Confederate authorities have expressed their regret that they should have taken place. A bill was brought before the session of the Confederate Assembly to empower the State to enlist foreigners in the army. The bill was rejected, and a Committee was appointed to inquire into the treatment of British subjects who have been imprisoned, mostly for refusing to serve in the Confederate army. Mr. MORE made numerous representations to the Confederate Government in respect to those acts of cruelty and illegality. It is well known that in consequence of those representations the Confederate Government suspended Mr. MORE'S exequatur, and he was compelled to leave the Confederate States. Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs instantly sent instructions to Mr. MORE to make strong representations to the Confederate Government with respect to the treatment of British subjects, but those instructions did not reach Richmond till he had left. But I trust that, taking into account the action of the Confederate Government in this matter, such cases will not occur again. I cannot tell where Mr. BELSHAM now is, for we have heard no more of him since the statement was received from Mr. MORE.

Mr. GREGORY—I wish to ask the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs two questions, which I think he can answer at once. The first is, when he spoke of torture being applied to British subjects, did he distinctly mean "torture," and did he mean to imply that the torture was applied on the part of the Confederate Government? [Hear.] The second question is, whether, inasmuch as this is a very grave affair, he will lay all the papers connected with the case on the table of the House?

Mr. LAYARD—I am afraid that torture, in the strict sense of the word, has been inflicted. But I am bound to say that these acts were committed by persons apparently acting under the authority of the Confederate Government, but a distance from the seat of Government. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the papers I will answer my honorable friend on Monday.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE MARGARET AND JESSIE.

In reply to a further question from Mr. S. FITZGERALD, Mr. LAYARD said that the Government had received a report from the Governor of the Bahamas, inclosing the depositions of the Captain and chief officer of the *Margaret and Jessie*, giving an account of the firing upon that vessel by a Federal ship of war, similar to that published in the newspapers. They had also received information from Washington that a similar account had appeared in the New-York papers, and that immediately on its appearance Mr. SEWARD wrote to Lord LYONS, stating that he had received a report of the transaction, but the officer in command denied that he had fired on the *Margaret and Jessie* in British waters. Mr. SEWARD also stated that he had directed an inquiry to be made, and if it turned out that the vessel was so fired at, the transaction should be disavowed and the most ample reparation made.

THE ROEBUCK-LINDSAY MISSION.

THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

The following speeches made in the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the Roebuck-Lindsay Mission, are of sufficient interest to warrant giving them *in extenso*:

Mr. LINDSAY said: I have hitherto borne in silence a large amount of obloquy from the presumed organs of the Government, but I have not spoken one syllable yet. I have been condemned without being heard, but I trust I shall now be allowed to state one or two circumstances. Some four years ago I brought under the notice of the House a motion for an address praying Her Majesty to enter into negotiations with the Emperor of the French for the abolition of certain duties. At the request of the Government I had long interviews with the Emperor and Lord COWLEY on that important subject, and I have reason to believe that the Emperor was pleased with the views I placed before him, and that he saw that the changes which I recommended would be of benefit to his own people as well as to the people of this country. I have been for several years laboring alone on this great question. His Majesty was pleased to appoint a council to inquire into the subject, which has just concluded its sittings; and I have reason to think that His Majesty has not changed his mind as to the great advantage which the measures I suggested would confer on his own people no less than on this country. [Hear, hear.] These were intricate matters which neither the Foreign-office nor Lord COWLEY pretended to understand, and it was necessary for me to see the Emperor and his Ministers concerning them. All, however, that took place was made known to Lord COWLEY as our Minister in that country. [Hear, hear.] It was also His Majesty's pleasure, knowing I had been in America, to speak to me regarding the lamentable war there. I ventured to offer my opinions respecting it, but never has one word crossed my lips of anything which His Majesty has been pleased to say on this or any other question, till on the 23d of last month he graciously authorized me to make his views known to Parliament. [Hear.] Even with that permission I might not have stated all, as my honorable and learned friend did; perhaps I might not have made some portions of the statement in the same tone. I am prepared, however, to say now that all my honorable *friend* stated was true. [Hear, hear.] I regret to say, too true. [Hear, hear.] As my veracity has been called in question, I desire to have the opportunity of proving to the House, not by producing a note-book which has been kept sealed for years, and has never been shown to any one till October last, but in another way, that the assertions of my honorable and learned friend are too true. I do not desire now to go into this question, which is a very delicate one, but I am able to prove what really occurred, not by reference to notes, which, under no circumstances would I produce in public. I can prove it by the dispatch to which my honorable friend referred the other day. My honorable friend the Under-Secretary said it was very strange that the French Government should have published in the *Moniteur* the dispatch of last November, which was read to Her Majesty's Government without any copy of it being left with the Minister. But it was not that dispatch; it was the dispatch of February to which my honorable and learned friend referred, and his statement shows there was too much truth in the rumors which were prevalent regarding that dispatch. I do not intend, as I said, to enter more fully into this question unless necessity should arise for it. Considering the statement which the noble lord has made on a question far more important than any obloquy that may be thrown on me—a question affecting the peace and happiness of ten millions of people, [hear, hear,] and holding, as I do, that if the word "recognition" was pronounced by Her Majesty's Government in concert with the Emperor of the French and other European Powers, that work would go forth as a harbinger of peace, which the people of the Southern States, and many in the North, would receive with joy, and which, instead of bringing about war, would restore peace, with all the blessings which attend it,—I say the consideration of this question is a thousand-fold of greater moment than any reproach which may be cast on so humble an individual as myself. I do feel for the Southern people. I feel that they are a nation, a brave and down-trodden nation, [hear, hear,] and therefore I ask my honorable and learned friend not at once to give an answer to the question put to him by my honorable and gallant friend, and repeated by the noble lord, but to take time to consider the statement of the noble lord, and the steps which Her Majesty's Government may be prepared to take toward concurring in the well-known view of the Emperor of the French on this subject. It will be time enough on Monday for my honorable and learned friend to say whether he will go on with the debate. The *Scotia* is now due, and we may receive by it important intelligence which may induce Her Majesty's Government to say the time has arrived when we ought to acknowledge the South, and put an end to this lamentable and, as I believe, useless war. Therefore, I beg my honorable and learned friend to exercise caution and prudence, and not to give a hasty answer to the question, but take time to consider it. [Hear, hear.]

After a desultory debate Mr. LAYARD said after what had fallen from the honorable member for Galway and the honorable member for Sunderland, he could not remain silent. The honorable member for Galway had stated that Baron GROS had refused to the Government a copy of the dispatch. He (Mr. LAYARD) wished to repeat what he had stated on a former occasion, that a copy of the dispatch was not left with Her Majesty's Government, and it had not been applied for; the dispatch was published in the *Moniteur*, and it was, therefore, not necessary that a copy should be left with the Government. Two allegations had been made by the honorable member for Sunderland. The first was that the French Emperor stated to the honorable member for Sheffield that he had instructed his ambassador to communicate with Her Majesty's Government as regarded this statement. He need only refer to the answer in the *Moniteur*, which to him appeared complete and conclusive. The second allegation was that a dispatch had been communicated to the Government at Washington by Her Majesty's Government, which dispatch was sent to them confidentially by the Emperor, and that having been the case the Emperor declined to make another proposal. In that dispatch, communicated in February or April of last year, as stated by the honorable member for Sheffield, the whole case fell to the ground, because a proposal was made by the Emperor several months afterward, in the month of November. If the dispatch were communicated in February or April, how came it that the proposal to recognize the Southern States was made in November of the same year? He left his honorable friend to explain that. He held a copy of the *Moniteur* in his hand, which clearly pointed to the dispatch of October as the dispatch which, by some misapprehension on the part of the honorable and learned gentleman, was stated to have been communicated to the American Government. He (Mr. LAYARD) repeated most distinctly that no communication of any dispatch whatever, made to the English Government, had ever been communicated to the Government of the United States, whether in the early or latter part of the year. He had himself gone through every dispatch one by one, so that there should be no mistake; a chief clerk and another clerk had done the same, so that there had been a most complete search from the beginning of 1862 to this period, and no trace of any such dispatch had been found at the Foreign Office. To the best of his belief and knowledge nothing of the kind had occurred, and there must have been, in the mind of the honorable and learned member, some great, some most immense misapprehension. [Hear, hear.] The same thing happened to the honorable member for Sunderland in the early part of last year, when he came over to this country with confidential communications from the Emperor, and Her Majesty's Government received a telegram, stating that he was not authorized to make those communications. That was exactly what had occurred this year. Whether the conversation had taken place in French or English, he did not know; but he was convinced there had been great misapprehension in all that had taken place. He trusted his honorable friend would not fall into the same trap again.

THE VIEW TAKEN OF THE AFFAIR IN PARIS.

From the Paris Débats, July 10.

Mr. ROEBUCK knows very well that the mere recognition of the South would not bring a single thread of cotton to Europe. To recognize the South is to give it a civil state, and to declare that a new Republic, based upon Slavery, exists in the world. To force the blockade is to declare war against the North. The two operations are completely distinct. They do not exclude each other, but the one is not necessarily a consequence of the other. It may even be said that the recognition of the South would strengthen the blockade rather than weaken it. For the friends of the South tried to maintain that the right of blockade only existed between regular Powers, and that a Government could not declare its own ports in a state of blockade when occupied by insurrection. But it has never been maintained, and never will be maintained, that one belligerent has not the right to blockade the ports of another. If we may believe Mr. ROEBUCK, the Americans are an insolent upstart race. While they were strong, "We crawled before them on our bellies;" directly they become weak, we stand erect, and Mr. ROEBUCK entreats us to stretch forth a hand to help him to get on his feet. It is true that all the "insolence" of which Mr. ROEBUCK complains was committed by the Southern men who had sole possession of power; but Mr. ROEBUCK does not stop at these subtle distinctions, and it is upon Mr. LINCOLN that he wishes to revenge the acts of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Let us turn now to other considerations of a more serious and not less elevated order. "Just now," solemnly cries Mr. ROEBUCK, "we are witnessing anomalies hitherto unknown in the annals of humanity. Ten millions of civilized men (the four millions of Southern slaves counted as civilized men! Mr. J. DAVIS will shudder with horror on reading the speech of his friend, Mr. ROEBUCK,) ten millions of civilized men produce three articles of first necessity in Europe, cotton, sugar, and tobacco, and they seek consumers throughout the whole world. Will you not accept this offer?" Heavens! are there really people in any part of the world who wish to sell cotton, sugar, and tobacco and who cannot do so? Europe, though greatly in want of those productions, will not ally herself with an iniquitous cause, nor encourage the maintenance of an odious institution. There are sellers but no buyers! It is a scandal which ought instantly to cease. Well, at the risk of saddening Mr. ROEBUCK, we shall never grow weary of repeating that the abstention hitherto followed by Europe is a good and a true policy in the question. This is only too evident should the North succeed. But if, as is affirmed, the final triumph of the South is certain if the quarrel is settled, if separation is accomplished, if everybody is tired of war—why should we mix ourselves in the matter; why should we assume a responsibility which fortunately does not devolve upon us? What! in less than two years things have reached the pass Mr. ROEBUCK ardently desires to see them reach without costing us a man or a shilling, and Mr. ROEBUCK seriously proposes that we should renounce, even at the risk of war, a policy that has so quickly led us to the object he wishes to attain! Obviously the thing is impossible.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

ANOTHER SHIP FOR THE REBELS.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, July 10.

Last evening, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON launched from his shipbuilding yard, Duke's Dock, a finely-proportioned wooden vessel on a new principle, for which he has taken out a patent. The peculiarity of this vessel's build is in the formation of the bottom, which is nearly flat, the keel and sides of the vessel taking the ground together. This mode of building is considered by some nautical men superior to the old mode. The *Richmond*, launched a few weeks ago from the same stocks, having performed a voyage to Gibraltar in a very short space of time, and carrying a very large cargo, seems to have given her owners entire satisfaction. The *Virginia* is the pioneer vessel of the new-formed "Dixie" line of traders, and, in addition to her immense carrying capacity, is expected to prove a very fast sailer. Her tonnage is 215 per register, and her draught of water is very light. When being launched, the vessel had to fall the height of fifteen feet from the launch-plank to the water, resting at one time on only one foot of space, thus showing the great strength of her timbers. She was gracefully christened by Miss ROBINSON, daughter of the builder and part owner. She will be commanded by Capt. OUTHOUSE, a gentleman of experience. After the launch, the vessel having been towed to the Prince's Dock, the guests sat down to dinner in the mold-room, the band of the Fifteenth Lancashire Rifle Volunteers being in attendance, and contributed to enliven the proceedings. Amongst the guests present were Messrs. DE WOLF, WALTHEW, GARNOCK, BIBBY, BANKIER, MCMURDO, PHILPOT and BROADBENT, the two last-named gentlemen being part owners. After dinner a grand ball took place for the younger portion of the guests. The next vessel of this line, the *Jeff. Davis*, will be laid down immediately, and is expected to be ready for launching in about six weeks.

TRADE AT CHARLESTON.

From the London Times.

A commercial circular just received from a respectable firm at Charleston, gives a general report of the state of business in that city, down to the 3d ult. It states that large arrivals of foreign goods continue to take place, so that the market, notwithstanding the blockade, was for the time overstocked. With regard to cotton, it makes the rather important announcement that many speculators were eager sellers, in order to avoid the Confederate States war tax, which has recently become law, levying an impost of 8 per cent. ad valorem to be paid on all cotton that shall be held in and after the present month of July by every one that is not a producer. It is added, this tax, however, once paid, it is expected that cotton prices will further advance, and that some well-informed parties look for 50 cents as a minimum. Several of the individual States have also, it is said, laid a tax on cotton since the 1st of May last, placing it on a footing with all other property or merchandise. The value of the hypothecation of cotton given as security for the Confederate loan is, of course, increased precisely to the extent to which these measures have been adopted.

HOW THE NEGROES ARE SLANDERED.

A letter has been received in Liverpool from New-Orleans in which it is stated that in the battle in which so many negroes were killed, the negro corps were forced on to the conflict by the Federals at the point of the bayonet; that on their approach the Confederates reserved their fire till the unhappy blacks were close to the muzzles of the guns, which then fired upon them with the most destructive effect, and they were driven back with great loss. As they retreated they were met by the Federals and again forced back to fight at the point of the bayonet.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM LORD RUSSELL.

The following dispatch from Lord RUSSELL to the Ambassador of Great Britain in St. Petersburgh, respecting the insurrection in Poland, has just been published:

Earl Russell to Lord Napier.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, June 17, 1863.

MY LORD: Her Majesty's Government have considered with the deepest attention the dispatch of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF of the 26th of April, which was placed in my hands by Baron BRUNNOW on the 2d of May.

Her Majesty's Government are not desirous, any more than Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, of continuing a barren discussion. I will therefore pass over all the controversy regarding my previous dispatch; I will not endeavor, in the present communication, to fix the precise meaning of the article regarding Poland in the treaty of Vienna, nor will I argue, as Prince GORTSCHAKOFF seems to expect I should do, that there is only one form under which good government can be established. Still less will I call in question the benevolent intentions of the enlightened Emperor, who has already in a short time effected such marvelous changes in the legal condition of his Russian subjects. Her Majesty's Government are willing, with the Emperor of Russia, to seek a practical solution of a difficult and most important problem.

Baron BRUNNOW, in presenting to me Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S dispatch, said: "The Imperial Cabinet is ready to enter upon an exchange of ideas upon the ground and within the limits of the Treaties of 1815." Her Majesty's Government are thus invited by the Government of Russia to an exchange of ideas upon the basis of the Treaty of 1815, with a view to the pacification and permanent tranquillity of Poland. Before making any definite proposals, it is essential to point out that there are two leading principles upon which, as it appears to Her Majesty's Government, any future Government of Poland ought to rest. The first of these is the establishment of confidence in the Government on the part of the governed. The original views of the Emperor ALEXANDER I. are stated by Lord CASTLEREAGH, who had heard from the Emperor's own lips, in a long conversation, the plan he contemplated.

The plan of the Emperor is thus described by Lord CASTLEREAGH: "To retain the whole of the Duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of the small portion to the westward of Kalisch, which he meant to assign to Prussia, erecting the remainder, together with the Polish provinces formerly dismembered, into a kingdom, under the dominion of Russia, with a national Administration congenial to the sentiments of the people."

The whole force of this plan consists in the latter words. Whether power is retained in the hands of one, as in the old monarchy of France, or divided among a select body of the aristocracy, as in the Republic of Venice, or distributed among a Sovereign, a House of Peers, and a Representative Assembly, as England—its virtue and strength must consist in its being a "national Administration congenial to the sentiments of the people." The Emperor ALEXANDER II., speaking of the institutions he has given, says, "As to the future, it necessarily depends on the confidence with which these institutions will be received on the part of the kingdom." Such an administration as ALEXANDER I. intended, such confidence as ALEXANDER II. looked for, unhappily do not exist in Poland.

The next principle of order and stability must be found in the supremacy of law over arbitrary will. Where such supremacy exists, the subject or citizen may enjoy his property, or exercise his industry in peace, and the security he feels as an individual will be felt in its turn by the Government under which he lives. Partial tumults, secret conspiracies and the interference of cosmopolite strangers will not shake the firm edifice of such a Government. This element of stability is likewise wanting in Poland. The religious liberty guaranteed by the solemn declarations of the Empress CATHARINE, the political freedom granted by the deliberate charter of the Emperor ALEXANDER I., have alike been abrogated by succeeding Governments, and have been only partially revived by the present Emperor. It is no easy task to restore the confidence which has been lost, and to regain the peace which is now everywhere broken. Her Majesty's Government would deem themselves guilty of great presumption if they were to express an assurance that vague declarations of good intentions, or even the enactment of some wise laws, would make such an impression on the minds of the Polish people as to obtain peace, and restore obedience.

In present circumstances it appears to Her Majesty's Government that nothing less than the following outline of measures should be adopted as the bases of pacification:

1. Complete and general amnesty.
2. National representation, with powers similar to those which are fixed by the charter of the 15-27th November, 1815.
3. Poles to be named to public offices, in such a manner as to form a distinct National Administration, having the confidence of the country.
4. Full and entire liberty of conscience; repeal of the restrictions imposed on Catholic worship.
5. The Polish language recognized in the kingdom as the official language, and used as such in the administration of the law and in education.
6. The establishment of a regular and legal system of recruiting.

These six points might serve as the indications of measures to be adopted, after calm and full deliberation. But it is difficult, nay, almost impossible, to create the requisite confidence and calm while the passions of men are becoming daily more excited, their hatreds more deadly, their determination to succeed or perish more fixed and immovable. Your Lordship has sent me an extract from the St. Petersburgh *Gazette* of the 7th (19th) of May. I could send your Lordship, in return, extracts from London newspapers, giving accounts of atrocities, equally horrible, committed by men acting on behalf of Russian authority. It is not for Her Majesty's Government to discriminate between the real facts and the exaggerations of hostile parties. Many of the allegations of each are probably unfounded, but some must in all probability be true. How, then, are we to hope to conduct to any good end a negotiation carried on between parties thus exasperated?

In an ordinary war, the successes of fleets and armies, who fight with courage but without hatred, may be balanced in a negotiation carried on in the midst of hostilities. An island more or less to be transferred, a boundary more or less to be extended, might express the value of the last victory or conquest. But where the object is to attain civil peace, and to induce men to live under those against whom they have fought with rancor and desperation, the case is different. The first thing to be done, therefore, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, is to establish a suspension of hostilities. This might be done in the name of humanity by a proclamation of the Emperor of Russia, without any derogation of his dignity. The Poles, of course, would not be entitled to the benefit of such an act, uless they themselves refrained from hostilities of every kind during the suspension.

Tranquillity thus for the moment restored, the next thing is to consult the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna. Prussia, Spain, Sweden and Portugal must be asked to give their opinion as to the best mode of giving *effect to a treaty to which they were contrasting parties.*

What Her Majesty's Government propose, therefore, consists in these three propositions:

1st. The adoption of the six points enumerated as bases of negotiation.

2d. A provisional suspension of arms, to be proclaimed by the Emperor of Russia.

4th. A conference of the eight Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna.

Your Excellency will read and give a copy of this dispatch to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

I am, &c., RUSSELL.

THE TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

From the London Times, July 10.

The Committee appointed to decide on the merits of the various steam fire-engines which competed last week in the grounds of the Crystal Palace have made their award of prizes, exactly in the manner we expressed our anticipations that they would be given. To the patent steam fire-engine by Messrs. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Long-acre, (large size,) was awarded the first prize of £250. The boiler of this engine is made of steel plates, a large heating surface being obtained by a quantity of vertical copper tubes, which also act as strong stays; the upper part of the boiler or steam-chest is fixed in wrought iron valves for carrying off the smoke and creating a draught. The outer water-jacket is also frequently stayed, so as to make it secure for the highest pressures. The internal arrangement of the boiler is such that a perfect circulation of water is carried on, and it is fed by CLIFFORD'S patent injector. A prize of £100 was awarded to Messrs. SHAND, MASON & Co., of Blackfriars-bridge, for the next best large engine. Both these engines are especially adapted for large towns and cities, but the small ones are what the Committee of the Fire Brigade think will best suit the greater number of London fires. Among the small land steamers the first prize of £250 was awarded to Messrs. SHAND, MASON & Co. The engine is of the class not exceeding 30 cwt. It has an upright tubular boiler, so that it can be easily taken to pieces to have the tubes repaired when necessary. It can also be refixed without injury, as it joined by means of flanges, and fixed by bolts and nuts, instead of rivets. The steam cylinder is 7 inches in diameter, and is placed vertically over the pump. This part of the machine, with the connecting pieces, is entirely of gun-metal, and consists of a water cylinder, of 9-inch bore, with a plunger of 6⅝ inches diameter, the whole firmly connected to the boiler. This engine can be rapidly drawn to a fire by a pair of horses, and the working steam pressure can be raised to 160 pounds per square inch. Both these last-named engines are provided with means for carrying hose and implements, as well as the firemen to work the engine. The second £100 prize was awarded to LEE'S small engine, of which a full description has already appeared. The othes competitors, having failed in the performance of their engines, received no prize.

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

From the London Telegraph.

One-and-twenty years ago Lord VERNON was residing in Florence, and there formed a connection with a certain Mdlle. LAVOIGNAT. The extreme youth of the lady would in this country be reckoned justly an aggravation of the offence committed towards her, but in a southern country girls are women and mothers at a far earlier age than is the case with us. This *liaison* lasted for some years, and resulted in the birth of four daughters; then after a time it ended as such connections are wont to, and at its termination his lordship made what would be considered a very liberal and ample provision for his former mistress. A settlement of £1,000 a year was made upon the lady, and heavy insurances were effected in her behalf upon the life of the father of her children. The payments were to be made to her through the hands of trustees, and in consideration of this annuity she was to bring up and educate her daughters suitably to their position. It would not be fair, on the strength of one-sided statements, to go into the details of this painful narrative; it is enough to say that Mlle. LAVOIGNAT, after the conclusion of her intimacy with Lord VERNON, married a certain Count DELLA SETA, and that this marriage appears to have created some ill feeling between the unhappy lady and her children. Whether justly or not we have no means of deciding—Lord VERNON considered that his daughters were not being educated in accordance with the provisions of his agreement. The children were separated from their mother, and since the separation the payment of her annuity had been suspended. Under these circumstances the Countess DELLA SETA applied to the Court of Chancery to enforce the performance of the deed by which she conceives the annuity is secured to her. The Vice-Chancellor has decided that, pending proceedings, an allowance of £400 per annum should be made to the plaintiff.

A FRESH CHAMPION FOR THE CONFEDERACY.

JOSEPH BARKER, the *quondam* Atheistical and Abolitionist lecturer, writes the following epistle to the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester:

MANCHESTER SOUTHERN CLUB, 71A,
MARKET-STREET, June 29.

"I think it was well stated by my noble colleague, Lord RUSSELL, 'That this was a struggle on one side for supremacy, and on the other for independence.'"
—*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.*

GENTLEMEN: I was assured by Mr. DAVID THOMAS BURR and by others, that GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., was willing to meet me to discuss the American question, and that you were willing to put him forward as your representative for that purpose, provided I was put forward by the Southern Club as their representative. I beg to inform you that the Southern Club has put me forward as their representative, and to request you to appoint a committee to meet a committee of the Southern Club, to arrange for the discussion without delay. Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH BARKER.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Oudinot, Duke of Reggio.

The European mail brings intelligence of the death of Gen. OUDINOT, Duke of Reggio, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., in the 72d year of his age. The late General was the eldest son of Marshal OUDINOT, created by NAPOLEON I. Duke of Reggio, for his conduct at Wagram. In 1805, being then 14 years of age, after having served through the campaign with his father, he was admitted among the pages of the palace. In 1809, for his courage at the passage of the Danube, he was named Lieutenant of Hussars by the Emperor. Soon afterward as Aid-de-Camp, he shared with MASSENA the vicissitudes of the campaign in Portugal. Distinguishing himself at Leipsic, Hanau Montmirail and Caronne, he was appointed Major in the Chasseurs of the Guard, and after the abdication of NAPOLEON he was commissioned a Colonel by Count D'ARTOIS, and selected to organize the King's regiment of Hussars. On the return of NAPOLEON, Col. OUDINOT refused to join the Imperial standard during the Hundred Days and for his fidelity to the Government of the Restoration was rewarded, after NAPOLEON'S final overthrow, by the command of the Hussars of the North, which he relinquished in 1822 for that of the Mounted Grenadiers of the Royal Guard. In 1824 he was commissioned General of brigade, and was ordered to reorganize the cavalry school at Saumur, and he held this post till the Revolution of July, when he declined retaining the command. In 1835 he again went into active service, commanding a brigade of the expeditionary corps at Mascara, and received a severe wound at the battle of the Habra. He returned to France for the benefit of his health, and in December, 1835, was gazetted Lieutenant-General, and appointed one of the Inspector-Generals of cavalry. Entering political life seven years afterward, he stood candidate for the Electoral College of Saumur, and so great was his popularity that he was returned a second time in 1846. His place in the Chamber was generally with the dynastic Opposition, and he seldom addressed the house except on questions relating to the army, to Algeria, and reforms of the military penal code.

In the revolution of February he gave in his adherence to the Republic, and served as Representative of the Department of Maine and Loire to the Constituent Assembly. In March, 1848, he served as Commander of the army of Observation of the Alps, and early in 1849 he was relieved by Marshal BUGEAUD, and again represented Maine and Loire in the Legislative Assembly. The most important position he held was that of Commander-in-Chief of the French Expeditionary Corps against the Roman Republic. On the 25th of April he landed at Civita Vecchia, which he placed under martial law, and marched on Rome with 7,000 men and a few pieces of light artillery. Encountering a serious check from GARIBALDI'S Legion, he was compelled to await reinforcements, when the siege of the city was conducted by Marshal VAILLANT. After the capture of Rome, OUDINOT returned home and was raised by the President of the Republic to the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. Resuming his position in the Assembly, he was foremost in opposing the personal policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the *coup d'état* found him in the same disposition. He was one of the 220 members of the Legislature who made a vain attempt at resistance, and having been invested by his colleagues with authority to command the troops of the Paris District, as well as the National Guard, he summoned Gen. (now Marshal) FOREY and the soldiers under him to obey his orders. The soldiers, who did not personally know OUDINOT, refused to obey the order, and, by command of FOREY, arrested him and his colleagues, lodging them in the fort of Vincennes. This was the end of Gen. OUDINOT'S public career.

Major Geo. W. McCook.

Major GEO. W. MCCOOK, of Ohio, was mortally wounded last week in an encounter at Buffington Island, in the Ohio River, with a band of MORGAN'S guerrillas. He and his brother, DANIEL MCCOOK, have contributed about a dozen active fighting men to the war, and the family have probably suffered and sacrificed as much as any family in the country. Major MCCOOK had a young son killed in the first battle of Bull Run, and another son—Brig. Gen. ROBERT L. MCCOOK—while wounded, was murdered by guerrillas near Salem, Alabama, in August last. Another son, Major-Gen. ALEXANDER MCDOWELL MCCOOK, has also been wounded once or twice in battle; and now the father, who has always been distinguished for bravery and patriotism, has fallen a victim to the rebellion while defending his State from invasion. During the war with Mexico he was a Lieutenant-Colonel of Ohio Volunteers. His brother DANIEL was in the battles of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff as an amateur fighter.

—Capt A. S. DEAN, Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. STRONG, died at his residence, St. Louis, on the 19th inst. He was a prompt, faithful and energetic officer, and presented a bright example of loyalty and patriotism to all who came under his influence. His military career has been brief, but it shows a record of good deeds.

—JOHN T. SULLIVAN died at Washington, July 16, at the age of 81. Mr. SULLIVAN was formerly a banker of Philadelphia, a Director of the United States Bank, and an inflexible opponent of Mr. BIDDLE, and supporter of the policy of President JACKSON in regard to that Bank. The last twenty-five years of his life has been passed in Washington, where his ample means were distributed with a liberal hand, in acts of benevolence and hospitality. A large number of the prominent men of Washington attended his funeral, including members of the Cabinet. The pall-bearers were Judge Wayne, Joseph Holt, Amos Kendall, Col. William W. Seaton, Col. John E. Graham, Maj. Thomas L. Smith, Prof. Bache and Gen. Cadwallader.

Restoration of the Union.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, is a communication from this city signed "Baltimore," in which is asked the question, "After the military power of the South is broken, how are we to restore the Union?" The question is more easily answered than your correspondent has imagined.

When the ports that have the right of trade are all occupied by our forces—when the armed insurgents are driven away from the Mississippi—when the men of mark that have been mainly instrumental in bringing about the present state of things have suffered the penalty of the law for their crimes—when the forts originally or now United States property, are again in possession of our troops—when all the navigable rivers in the Southern portion of the Republic are patrolled by our gunboats carrying the flag into districts where it has, perhaps, hardly ever appeared before; then the Government may safely withdraw all the troops from the interior of the country and disband a large portion of the force, retaining, of course, a sufficient quantity for efficient garrison duty and some reserves.

Of course, no power exists to make these people vote for Representatives or President, nor would it be wise to exercise it, if it existed; but we can remember, and they will gradually recollect also, that it is exclusively their own affair—if they don't want to have Representatives in Congress, it won't hurt anybody but themselves; the laws passed will be just as much passed without them as with them, so long as a quorum be present at the time.

If they don't want to bring suits before a United States Judge, they needn't. Judges are only sent there for their convenience; but if they attempt to carry out any regulation hostile to United States law, affecting the rights of any citizen who chooses to make complaint, stop the attempt by force. This is all; a "reconciliation" of the Union is only to be brought about when organized hostilities have ceased, by the most absolute non-intervention on the part of the Government with the domestic affairs of this disaffected population; simply let us look to it that in our "interior," we present the same old ocean-bound coast to Europe, with every fort and every port in our possession, and the rest will follow. It will, of course, take years to obliterate all trace of the passions excited by this rebellion, but that cannot be avoided; and in the meantime, having thoroughly disarmed them, we must let them alone very severely. The only way to operate upon a *prejudice (which is all that has kept this rebellion alive,)* is to let it wear itself out. This will be certainly a matter for more or less of the future, but the result, fortunately, is not doubtful.

The beginning of the end will come just as soon as the four most Northern Slave States have wheeled round into the ranks of Free Soil—here in these States is this thing to be settled, with ballots, not in South Carolina with bullets—although the bullets are useful as preliminaries; but fighting alone never yet made men change their minds.

Permit me, also, to indulge in the hope that "Baltimore" expresses, that "the Veteran Observer" will give us his theory on the subject; I am aware that some people will look upon this sort of discussion as rather "counting chickens before they're hatched"—but the end is not so far distant, that we should think it too early to begin to consider what we shall do with our elephant, when we have got him.

A. B. S.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Barbarous Outrages Perpetrated upon Union Men by the Rebels.

From the Memphis Bulletin.

From Col. ROBERT A. CRAWFORD, of Green County, Tennessee, who is a refugee, and was one of the Vice Presidents of the late Convention at Nashville, we learn the following facts in reference to rebel rule in that beautiful "Switzerland of America," East Tennessee. Col. CRAWFORD has a personal knowledge of some of the facts, having left the scene of their enactment quite recently, and vouches for the truth of all of them, as his information was obtained from trustworthy persons, and written down on the spot. Last Summer three young men, brothers, named ANDERSON, left their homes in Hawkins County, and attempted to make their way into Kentucky. They were arrested by a squad of Confederate cavalry on Clinch River, about 75 miles from Knoxville, shot, and thrown into the river. Their bodies were found floating in the stream, fifteen miles from their own forsaken homes.

THE SCARCITY OF SALT.

In the month of January, 1863, at Laurel, N. C., near the Tennessee border, all the salt was seized for distribution by Confederate Commissioners. Salt was selling at $75 to $100 a sack. The Commissioners declared that the "Tories should have none," and positively refused to give Union men their portion of the quantity to be distributed in that vicinity. This palpable injustice roused the Union men; they assembled together and determined to seize their proportion of the salt by force. They did so, taking at Marshall, N. C., what they deemed to be their just share.

Immediately afterward the Sixty-fifth North Carolina regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. JAMES KEITH, was ordered to Laurel to arrest the offenders.

ARRESTS FOR SEIZING SALT.

L. M. ALLEN was Colonel of the regiment, but had been suspended for six months for crime and drunkenness. Many of the men engaged in the salt seizure left their homes. Those who did not participate in it became the sufferers. Among those arrested were Joseph Wood, about 60 years of age; Dav. Shelton, 60; Jas. Shelton, 50; Roddy Shelton, 45; Elison King, 40; Halen Moore, 40; Wade Moore, 35; Isaiah Shelton, 15; Wm. Shelton, 12; James Metcalf, 10; Jasper Channel, 14; Samuel Shelton, 19, and his brother, aged 17, sons of Lifus Shelton—in all, thirteen men and boys. Nearly all of them declared they were innocent, and had taken no part in appropriating the salt. They begged for a trial, asserting that they could prove their innocence.

THE EXECUTION.

Col. ALLEN, who was with his troops, but not in command, told them they should have a trial, but they would be taken to Tennessee for that purpose. They bid farewell to their wives, daughters, and sisters, directing them to procure the witnesses and bring them to the Court in Tennessee, where they supposed their trial would take place. Alas! how little they dreamed what a fate awaited them!

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES.

The poor fellows had proceeded but a few miles, when they were turned from the road into a gorge in the mountain, and halted. Without any warning of what was to be done with them, five of them were ordered to kneel down. Ten paces in front of these five, a file of soldiers were placed with loaded muskets. The terrible reality flashed upon the minds of the doomed patriots. Old man WOOD (sixty years of age) cried out, "For God's sake, men, you are not going to shoot us? If you are going to murder us, give us at least time to pray." Col. ALLEN was reminded of his promise to give them a trial. They were informed that ALLEN had no authority; that KEITH was in command; and that there was no time for praying. The order was given to fire; the old men and boys put their hands to their faces and rent the air with agonizing cries of despair; the soldiers wavered and hesitated to obey the command. KEITH said if they did not fire instantly he would make them change places with the prisoners. The soldiers raised their guns, and the victims shuddered convulsively, the word was given to fire, and the five men fell pierced with rebel bullets. Old men WOOD and SHELTON were shot in the head, their brains scattered upon the ground, and they died without a struggle. The other three lived only a few minutes.

MURDER OF A BOY OF TWELVE YEARS.

Five others were ordered to kneel, among them little BILLY SHELTON, a mere child, only twelve years old. He implored the men not to shoot him in the face. "You have killed my father and brothers," said he; "you have shot my father in the face; do not shoot me in the face." He covered his face with his hands. The soldiers received the order to fire, and five more fell. Poor little BILLY was wounded in both arms. He ran to an officer, clasped him around the legs, and besought him to spare his life. "You have killed my old father and my three brothers; you have shot me in both arms—I forgive you all this—I can get well. Let me go home to my mother and sisters." What a heart of adamant the man must have who could disregard such an appeal. The little boy was dragged back to the place of execution; again the terrible word "fire!" was given, and he fell dead, eight balls having entered his body. The remaining three were murdered in the same manner. Those in whom life was not entirely extinct the heartless officers dispatched with their pistols.

THE BURIAL.

A hole was then dug, and the 13 bodies were pitched into it. The grave was scarcely large enough; some of the bodies lay above the ground. A wretch named Sergt. N. B. D. JAY, a Virginian, but attached to a Tennessee company of the Sixty-fifth North Carolina regiment, jumped upon the bleeding bodies and said to some of the men—"Pat Juba for me, while I dance the damned scoundrels down to and through hell." The grave was covered lightly with earth, and the next day, when the wives and families of the murdered men heard of their fate, searched for and found their grave, the hogs had rooted up one man's body and eaten his head off.

TORTURING DEFENCELESS WOMEN.

Capt. MOORLEY, in charge of a cavalry force, and Col. THOMAS, in command of a number of Indians, accompanied KEITH's men. These proceeded to Tennessee; KEITH's men returned to Laurel, and were instructed to say that the cavalry had taken the prisoners with them to be tried, in accordance with the pledge of Col. ALLEN. In their progress through the country, many Union men were known to have been killed and scalped by the Indians. Upon the return of KEITH and his men to Laurel, they began systematically to torture the women of loyal men, to force them to tell where their fathers and husbands were, and what part each had taken in the salt raid. The women refused to divulge anything. They were then whipped with hickory switches—many of them till the blood coursed in streams down their persons to the ground; and the men who did this were called soldiers! Mrs. SARAH SHELTON, wife of ESAU SHELTON, who escaped from the town, and Mrs. MARY SHELTON, wife of LIFUS SHELTON, were whipped and hung by the neck till they were almost dead, but would give no information. MARTHA WHITE, an idiotic girl, was beaten, and tied by the neck all day to a tree.

A WOMAN OF EIGHTY-FIVE HUNG.

Old Mrs. UNUS RIDDLE, aged eighty-five years, was whipped, hung, and robbed of a considerable amount of money. Many others were treated with the same barbarity. And the men who did this were called soldiers! The daughters of WILLIAM SHELTON, a man of wealth and highly respectable, were requested by some of the officers to sing and play for them. They played and sang a few national airs. KEITH learned of it, and ordered that the ladies be placed under arrest and sent to the guard-house, where they remained all night.

Old Mrs. SALLIE MOORE, 70 years of age, was whipped with hickory rods till the blood ran in streams down her back to the ground; and the perpetrators of this were clothed in the habiliments of rebellion, and bore the name of soldiers!

One woman, who had an infant five or six weeks old, was tied in the snow to a tree, her child placed in the doorway in her sight, and she was informed that if she did not tell all she knew about the seizure of the salt, both herself and the child would be allowed to perish. Sergeant N. B. D. JAY, of Capt. REYNOLDS' company, and Lieut. R. M. DEEVER, assisted their men in the execution of these hellish outrages. Houses were burned and torn down. All kinds of property was destroyed or carried off.

INTERFERENCE OF GEN. DONELSON.

All the women and children of the Union men who were shot, and of those who escaped, were ordered by Gen. ALFRED E. JACKSON, headquarters at Jonesboro, to be sent through the lines by way of Knoxville. When the first of them arrived at this place, the officer in charge applied to Gen. DONELSON (formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives at Nashville) to know by which route they should be sent from there, whether by Cumberland Gap or Nashville. Gen. DONELSON immediately directed them to be released and sent home, saying that such a thing was unknown in civilized countries. They were then sent home, and all the refugees met on the road were also turned back.

KILLING A CONSCRIPT.

On the 13th of February, 1863, a squad of soldiers were sent to conscript JAMES McCOLLUM, of Greene County, Tennessee, a very respectable, industrious man, 30 or 35 years of age. They found him feeding his cattle. When he saw some of them he ran to the back of his barn; others were posted behind the barn, and, without halting or attempting to arrest him, one of them shot him through the neck, killing him instantly. His three little children who saw it, ran to the house and told their mother; she came out wringing her hands in anguish, and screaming with terror and dismay.

The soldiers were sitting upon the fence. They laughed at her agony, and said they had only killed a "d——d Tory." The murdered man was highly esteemed by his neighbors, and was a firm Union man.

In April last, two rebel soldiers, named WOOD and INGOLE, went to the house of Mrs. RUTH ANN RHEA, living on the waters of Lick Creek, Greene County, to conscript her son. The old lady was partially deranged; she commanded the soldiers to leave her house, and raised a stick to strike one of them. He told her if she struck him he would run her through with his bayonet; she gave the blow, and he shot her through the breast.

AN OLD MAN OF SIXTY HUNG.

In the same month, JESSE PRICE, an old man sixty years of age, two sons and two nephews, were arrested in Johnson County, Tenn., bordering on Virginia, by Col. FOUKE's cavalry, composed of Tennesseans and North Carolina men. They were taken to Ash County, N. C., to be tried for disloyalty to JEFFERSON DAVIS & Co. The old man had been previously arrested, taken to Knoxville, tried and acquitted.

When the five prisoners arrived in Ash County, a groggery-keeper proposed to treat FOUKE's men to eight gallons of brandy if they would hang the old man, his sons and nephews, without a trial. The bargain was struck, and the five unfortunate men were hanged without further ceremony. The brandy was furnished, and some of it drank before the tragedy, the rest afterward.

THE MORRIS ISLAND FIGHT.

The Part Taken by the Iron-clads.

The following letter received in Chicago tells of the part taken in the Morris Island fight by the iron clad *Catskill*:

U. S. STEAMER CATSKILL,
OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR, July 11, 1863.

On the 8th we came to Charleston and laid outside the bar all the 9th, but on the morning of the 10th, about 3:30, we were roused, and commenced preparing ship for action, and at 4:20 hove up anchor, after the admiral had come on board, and steamed with the *Weehawken*, *Nahant*, and *Montauk*, for Morris Island, close to Folly. Our troops were on the latter. We commenced at the beginning of Morris Island and went all along the coast, driving the rebels before us, our troops following as fast as we cleared the way for them. During the day we fired 138 shot. The other vessels fired nearly as many. We were flagship on this occasion. Our flagstaff was shot off about three feet from the top. The piece fell but the flag still stuck on the end of the broken staff. When we hauled off, about 6:20 P. M., our troops had nearly the whole of Morris Island. I don't think we would have hauled off as soon as we did, only we were nearly out of shot and shell. We had about twenty rounds left. We *silenced Fort Wagner all but one gun.* Once, during the night, our troops had possession of this fort, but Sumter opened on them, requiring them to retreat a short distance. During all this time, Sumter was peppering us. We did not heed her, but kept on shelling the rebel batteries. This morning we were turned out about 3:50, supposing that our troops were being shelled rather hard, for they had a skirmish, but we soon caused them to beat a retreat. Soon after a vessel came alongside with powder, shot and shell. We took in about fifty shell. Yesterday we hauled off at noon a short time, for lunch, and then we spliced the main brace. This morning breakfast at 6; at 9:20 beat to quarters, steaming for Cumming's Point; at 10:5 fired our first shot; kept on firing all the morning till 12:15, when we hauled off just beyond range for dinner; at 1, spliced the main brace, and it was needed, for the berth-deck, when we are in action, is awful hot and full of powder smoke. The fellows in the turret have the most and hardest work, yet have plenty of fresh air. This morning we sent to one of the wooden vessels near some of the men who were tired out, most of them firemen, and a boy that belongs in the turret. A piece of shell came in the port, striking him in the foot, cutting him some. Yesterday noon we sent away Mr. SIMMONS, our master, he having fainted, or it was the concussion of a shot striking against the turret, while he was leaning against the side of it.

This noon, about 2 P. M., we were all mustered on deck. The Captain wished to know if any of us thought we were not able to go in again, but they all seemed willing to try it once more. We have an Admiral this time that knows his business, and is not afraid of sinking the vessels. Our decks and sides, as well as turret and pilot-house, are cut up, one shot nearly went through the galley, letting down daylight, and water by the bucketful, and another over the engine-room the same way. We were struck yesterday forty-nine times, most of them pretty bad, and to-day some fifteen or twenty times more. Our smoke stack also is badly torn, several shots having gone through it. There was one solid shot lodged on our deck yesterday. The Captain has possession of it. Thousands of pieces of them are laying around. I can't tell whether we are going in again or not. The Admiral has gone ashore to see the General and find out how he stands it. Sumter is still playing ball with them. All the batteries on Morris Island are taken but Fort Wagner. That, too, will soon be turned on Sumter; then good-bye for Charleston.

Personal.

—During the late campaign in Maryland, a farmer of Washington County waited upon Gen. Howard, and after telling him that the rebels had taken nearly all of his flour, hay, crops, &c., and that as the Federal army were then bivouacking on his place, he would necessarily suffer other losses, asked if there was not a prospect of his being remunerated for the losses sustained. Gen. Howard advised him, after he had taken his harvest, to make a careful calculation of his losses, and present the statement to the Government, "and," added the General, "if they do not pay you, give it to them on the same terms that I gave my right arm—without any compensation."

—The Mexico (Mo.) *Citizen* tells the following: "A gentleman of strong Southern sympathies, while on a hunt for three black boys, who had left him without any just cause, said to a friend that he didn't care so much for Sam and Wes, but 'I can't do without Bill. I'll give a thousand dollars to get him back.' Here he burst into a flood of tears, and exclaimed: 'Bill is my own son.'"

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft.

Provost-Marshal NUGENT has received no further instructions from Washington relative to the draft in this City, and the time fixed for renewing the drawing is not known; but that it will be renewed, and the law enforced, here as elsewhere, our citizens may rely upon as certain—all reports, rumors and guesses to the contrary notwithstanding. The Conscription law is a law duly enacted by Congress, having received a large majority of the votes of both Houses, and until it is repealed or declared unconstitutional, it is the business as well as the sworn duty of the Executive officers of the Government to execute it the same as all other laws. The President *could not* exempt New-York from its operations, *if he would*, and it is not likely he would if he could. The law has been, and is now being enforced in other States, as well as in other cities and towns in this State, without difficulty or disturbance; and there is no doubt the same quiet would have attended its enforcement here had it not been for the inflammatory speeches and appeals made to ignorant men by demagogues and secession sympathizers. Before the draft is resumed in this City, the exact quota of New-York will be settled to the satisfaction of all, and full particulars of the number of men required from each district, with the data on which the estimate is based, will be published for the information of all.

Naval.

A detachment of blue jackets left the receiving ship *North Carolina* yesterday for Philadelphia. They will be conveyed from there in a transport to join the different vessels of the South Atlantic Squadron.

The following vessels are now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in course of construction and undergoing repairs:

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel.	Tonnage.	Guns.
1. North Carolina	2,633	6
2. Savannah	1,726	7
3. Bainbridge	259	7
4. Vandalia	700	22

STEAMERS.

1. Granite City, (in commission)	700	6
2. Adela	700	7
3. Fort Jackson	1,770	—
4. Magnolia	843	3
5. Dawn	391	3
6. Connecticut	1,800	5
7. Quaker City	1,600	9
8. Pembina	507	4
9. Uncas	—	—
10. Sebago	832	8
11. Kensington	1,052	3
12. Fuchia	—	—
13. Tulip	—	—
14. Shamrock	974	—
15. Crocus	—	—
16. Sonoma	955	14
17. Mackinaw	974	—
18. Gertrude, (in commission)	—	—
19. Newbern	—	—
20. Fahkee	—	—
21. Mary Sandford	—	—
22. Susquehanna	2,450	18
23. Maumee	593	7

VESSELS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

1. Tullahoma	974	8
2. Miantonomah	1,564	4
3. Peoria	974	—
4. Nyack	593	—
5. Algonquin	—	—
6. Mercury	—	—

The new iron gunboat *Gertrude* is expected to leave the Brooklyn Navy-yard at any moment; destination not known. It was expected that she would go to New-Orleans.

COMPLETION OF THE STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA.

The very important changes ordered to be made in the splendid steam-frigate *Niagara* are almost entirely finished, and that vessel will be reported ready for service in a few days. She is no more like the great cable ship, in her present shape, than one of our new iron-clads. Nearly all the striking peculiarities of the hull have been done away with, the graceful bulwarks are gone, and the long spar-deck is no more. Indeed all the upper portion of the craft has been removed, and she now presents the appearance of a huge steamboat. An armament is in course of preparation for her at the Boston Navy-yard, and will soon be in its place. Her machinery has been so much improved that it is expected she will be able to steam very fast. The internal arrangements of the lower decks are even better than before, and it is to be hoped that in her new shape she will be successful. The *Niagara* was the largest man-of-war in the world when she was built, and there is now no wooden naval vessel afloat of greater tonnage. She was built by Mr. GEORGE STEERS, and made two trips in connection with the Atlantic Cable, beside taking some negroes back to Africa. This is all the service, of any consequence, performed by her, although she cost the country over a million dollars. It is said that she will be sent up the Mediterranean when completed.

OFFER OF VESSELS.

The following vessels have been offered to the Government:

A. J. BUCKNER, Philadelphia, offers to sell the steamer *Suwanee* for $35,000; or to charter her at the lowest government rates.

CLAPP & BROTHER, Boston, offer the tug-boat *Huron*; price to be fixed by referees.

E. A. LOUDER & Co., Philadelphia, offer for sale the steamer *Favorite* for $15,000.

BENJAMIN W. MORSE, by E. A. LOUDER & Co., proposes to deliver a new tug-boat (coppered,) at Port Royal, for $42,000.

BENNER & BROWN, New-York, through HORATIO KING, offer to sell or charter the steamer *Key West* to the Government; price not stated.

ORVILLE A. HAM, New-York, proposes to sell the steamer *Commodore* for $120,000, or to charter her at $800 per day; also to sell the steamer *Vanderbilt* for $110,000, or to charter her for $800 per day, the Government supplying coal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Stimer's Court of Inquiry still holds its session every day, and has a commission doing the same in the South Atlantic Fleet.

The iron-clad battery *Onondaga* will be launched at ROWLAND's yard, Greenpoint, in a few days.

The frigate *Sabine* has once more taken her position as guard-ship off the battery.

Serious Complaints by the Health Officer.

Dr. GUNN, Health Officer of this port, has of late had serious cause for complaint against many captains of vessels coming from infected ports for making false statements as to the health of their vessels. In a number of cases, vessels having yellow fever patients on board, or with justice supposed to be infected, have been declared to be free of all disease. A charge has been preferred against Capt. PRIEST, of the *Acadia*, for thus falsifying. The following from Dr. WALSER, Deputy Health Officer, relates thereto:

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT,
QUARANTINE, S. I., July 23, 1863.

Dr. A. N. Gunn, Health Officer:

DEAR SIR: The *Acadia*, Capt. PRIEST, arrived from Havana, at Lower Quarantine, July 14, 1863. The Captain then reported to me, the Deputy Health Officer of the Port, in answer to my official interrogations, that while in the port of Havana, and on the homeward passage, no sickness or death had occurred among the crew of the vessel, with the exception of one man, who had been ill and in the hospital at Havana, but returned to the vessel after two or three days. The same statement, I understand, was made to you, and the first officer confirmed it under oath. I have since learned, and Capt. PRIEST admits having lost one of the crew by *yellow fever* at Havana, who was taken and lying ill on board of his vessel, and died in hospital.

I would respectfully solicit you to take legal proceedings against Capt. PRIEST.

1. For giving me information respecting the health of his vessel, which at the time he knew to be *false*.

2. For inducing and compelling his mate to give me false information, and thus commit *perjury*.

3. For endangering, by his intentional and consciously false statement, the health of New-York and Brooklyn.

False statements of a similar character have misled me before and since, but this is the first instance this year that I am able to affirm under oath that it was made willingly and intentionally, and at the time made *known to be false*. His crew list will confirm the death and loss of this man; and the false statement has been made to you as well as to myself.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
THEO. WALSER, M. D.,
Deputy Health Officer.

Funeral of Policeman Dipple.

This officer, who lost his life in an attack by the mob, was buried from the Police headquarters, yesterday morning. A detail of men from each Precinct acted as escort, in all 288 men and 32 officers. The body was inclosed in a handsome coffin with plate appropriately inscribed. The following was the order of procession:

About 9 o'clock the Police escort arrived in Mulberry-street, and formed in line while the body was brought down by the pall-bearers and deposited in the hearse. The procession took up the line in the following order:

Detachment of Police.
28th Independent Battery of Artillery, under command of Lieut. Ryer.
Dodworth's Band.
Superintendent Kennedy.
Commissioners Acton and Bergen.
Chief Clerk Hawley.
Inspector Carpenter.
Drill Instructor Copeland.

The Police escort in column by companies in reverse order:

8th Company	Capt. Speight
7th Company	Capt. Warlow
6th Company	Capt. Sebring
5th Company	Capt. Williamson
4th Company	Capt. Mount
3d Company	Capt. Steers
2d Company	Capt. Davis
1st Company	Capt. Walling

Broadway Squad, under command of Sergt. Burdick, Acting as Guard of Honor.

PALL BEARERS.		PALL BEARERS.
Inspector Dilks,		Capt. Lord,
Capt. Thorne,	HEARSE.	Sergt. Young,
Officer Dimond,		Officer Fountain,
Officer Matthews,		Officer Norris,

Capt. Mills, of the Broadway Squad.

The procession passed through Bleecker-street and Bowery to Fourth-avenue and Astor-place and into Broadway, thence to the depot of the New-York and Erie Railroad and Jersey City, where the body was put on board the cars for Monroe, Orange County, Sergeant BURDICK and Officer WHITE accompanying it. Mrs. DIPPLE accompanied the remains, but was in a state of mind which excited the liveliest apprehensions of her friends. The blow has fallen on her with shocking suddenness and severity.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining July 11, 1863		6,044
Admitted		1,347
Total		7,391
Died	42	
Discharged	998	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	209	
Sent to State Prison	6	— 1,455
Remaining July 18, 1863		6,139
Increase	92	
Bellevue Hospital	702	
Lunatic Asylum	795	
Almshouse	1,299	
Penitentiary	370	
Workhouse	657	
Small-Pox Hospital	7	
Randall's Island	686	
Randall's Island Hospital	196	
City Prison	245	
Second District Prison	18	
Third District Prison	7	
Fourth District Prison	—	
Island Hospital	674	
Colored Home	212	
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	
Children at Nurse	31	
City Cemetery	57	— 6,136

Base Ball Match.

ECKFORD CLUB VS. MUTUAL CLUB.

The first of a home and home match between the Champion Base Ball Club—the Eckford of Williamsburgh—and the famous Mutual Club of New-York, took place Wednesday afternoon at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, in presence of between four and five thousand spectators, among whom were many ladies. In view of the coming great match between the Eckfords and the Atlantic Club, the match was watched with intense interest, and especially on the eighth innings of the Eckfords, when they had two men out and two on the bases; a fine hit by DEVYR to left field finishing the innings, and bringing home REACH and SPRAGUE just previous to the ball being fielded back in time to put DEVYR himself out on second base.

In the Mutual's ninth innings, they failed in reaching the score of the Eckfords, by one run, but put them out handsomely for nothing in return; the total score standing, Eckford's 10 runs; Mutual's 9 runs. It might be inferred by the small score that the play was remarkably sharp on both sides, but the reverse was the case, as many instances of muffy fielding and soft batting were shown by both parties, with some few instances of fine sharp play as a set off. On the commencement of the Mutual's sixth innings, Mr. SPENCE took Mr. MANOLT's place in the match, Mr. MANOLT retiring on account of severe lameness.

The following is the score:

MUTUAL CLUB.	Runs.	ECKFORD CLUB.	Runs.
Brown, 2d b	2	Wood, 2d b	1
Goldie, 1st b	1	Manolt, l. f.	2
Kelly, c. f.	0	Reach, 1st b	2
Mott, r. f.	0	Beach, c	1
Beard, s.	0	Sprague, p	2
Wansley, c	1	Duffy, 3d b	0
McKeever, p	1	Devyr, s.	0
McMahon, 3d b	3	Swandel, r. f.	0
Zeller, l. f.	1	Snyder, c. f.	2
Total	9	Total	10

RUNS IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	2— 9
Eckford	2	0	4	0	1	1	0	2	0—10

UMPIRE—Mr. Bixby, of the Eagle Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. McConnell and Brown.

Appreciation of Services.

During the riots, the members of Black Joke Engine Company No. 33, Broadway and Eighth-avenue, were active, fearless and invaluable in the protection of the lives and property of citizens in their vicinity. The night the mob fired the dwelling of Mr. HURLEY, on Fifty-second-street, they were twice engaged in a conflict with the rioters and twice dispersed them. From the commencement of the troubles until now they have faithfully done patrol duty and will continue to do so as long as the least necessity exists. All this manly conduct and great service has been appreciated by the residents of Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, who have made the Company a handsome present, and whose houses were always open to them, and also by the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth avenue Railroad Companies, who also made to the Company a handsome acknowledgment. For all this the members return thanks in cards published elsewhere.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, July 23, 1863,
Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Sandford, Webster, Gaw and Brandon—4.

The Clerk, a quorum not appearing, announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the twenty-seventh instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

NOTICE.—By call of the President, the Board of Councilmen will meet on Monday, at two o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come up.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CONTINGENT DRAFT FUND.—The employes of PARKER & Co.'s carriage factory, No. 65 East Twenty-fifth-street, at the suggestion of the firm, have instituted a "Contingent Draft Fund," to meet the exigencies of the conscription. They number upward of one hundred and thirty, and the factory, as the proportion runs, is of course likely to have a large quota among the drawn. The employes have therefore resolved to fund one-tenth of their weekly earnings, to be applied to the procuring of substitutes, or to paying the commutation fee of any of their number drafted, whose home ties are such that they cannot leave their families, or to be used as a bounty to any of their number who may choose to "shoulder arms," if called upon by the "wheel of fortune." Mr. PARKER, in behalf of the firm, donated $500 to the fund. Those of the workmen who are past the lucky figure "45," and others, who from different causes are not subject to the draft, generously agreed to bear their portion of the financial call.

REMARKABLE MORMONIC INVASION.—The constant and enormous immigration of Mormons is one of the features of our census returns. Very few persons have any adequate conception of the extent to which this doctrine is thriving abroad or under our very eyes. As an illustration of this point, we would mention that during the current week the *Amazon*, from London, and the *Cynosure*, from Liverpool, arrived at this port loaded with disciples for Brother BRIGHAM and his band. The former brought 877 persons and the latter 747—total 1,624. The immigrants are, in the main, intelligent, well-dressed people, who have some means, and an abiding belief in the faith and practice of the Salt Lake people.

THE COLORED PEOPLE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—There are now under charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction 529 colored people, all of whom are nicely provided for on Blackwell's Island. Of these, 296 are children, who were formerly inmates of the Colored Orphan Asylum, and the balance, 316, are refugees from the fury of the mob. As a singular fact, we would mention that there are four clergymen and one physician among them, viz., Rev. Messrs. John Casey, Richard Wilson and Perry H. Hopkins, and Dr. M. Lively. They are all doing well, and will be glad when the times are sufficiently civilized to permit of their resumption of their ordinary duties.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. SHINE.—The remains of Capt. EUGENE SHINE, of Company F, Seventy-third regiment New-York Volunteers, (Second Fire Zouaves,) who was killed at Gettysburgh, on the 2d inst., were received here yesterday by Engine Company No. 31, of which the deceased was a member. They will be taken to the City Hall, and laid in state in the Governor's Room, this morning, where they will remain under guard till Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when the funeral will take place under the auspices of the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council. The place of interment will be Calvary Cemetery.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO THE RIOT.—WILLIAM JOHNSON, the colored man, who was so badly beaten near Burling-slip last week, by a party of 'longshoremen, died in Brooklyn on Wednesday, from the injuries received at that time. His skull was fractured in two places, his right arm was broken and his chest severely hurt. Deceased was not a man of family, was a quiet, inoffensive, hard-working man, engaged on the docks in New-York. When last employed, he assisted in stevedoring on Piers No. 1 and 2.

BRUSSELS IN A HOVEL.—In a hovel on the line of the Third-avenue Railroad, near Seventy-second-street, some citizens discovered an elegant Brussels carpet ornamenting the floor, and very correctly judged it was some of the "plunder." The Police, informed of the fact, visited the place, and recovered a large parlor carpet, which was stolen during the sacking of Mr. WAKEMAN's house. The carpet had been cut so as to adapt it to the size of the hovel rooms, and the woman found there was busily engaged in fitting it.

THE BIESEL CASE BEFORE JUDGE McCUNN.—In the TIMES' report of the Biesel case before Judge McCUNN, it was stated that Mr. STEPHENS "seized him (BIESEL,) handcuffed him, and acted in a violent manner." Inasmuch as certain interested parties have seen fit to deny these statements, and to publicly call them false, our reporter called upon the Clerk, Mr. PITMAN, in reference to the matter, and was assured by him that the original account is entirely correct, and is sustained by the testimony on file in the office of the City Judge.

OFFICE THIEVES.—Two young men have for a few days past been calling, under the pretence of needing medical advice, at the offices of sundry of our physicians, but were ever careful to call when the Doctors were out. A request to remain until they returned has in most cases been complied with.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A lad named NATHANIEL HALL, aged 14 years, son of Mr. ROBERT HALL, residing at No. 261 Delancey-street, was accidentally drowned on Wednesday evening last, while bathing in the dock foot of Delancey-street, East River. The body has not been recovered.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—A boy, aged 9 years, named DOMINICK SHARKEY, residing with his parents at No. 3 Vandam-street, while on a tree at the corner of Houston and Macdougal streets, in the afternoon, was suddenly precipitated to the ground by the breaking of a branch, and almost instantly killed. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body.

THE STATEN ISLAND RIOT.—The verdict of the jury on the case of the soldier, WILLIAM WALSH, did not censure him or his comrade, COOK, as was erroneously stated, but acquitted both of all blame, and characterized as malicious the attack upon them.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND LOSS DURING THE RIOTS.—Some dozen notices of claims for loss and damage of property have been filed with the Comptroller; the aggregate amount is upwards of $50,000.

LAW REPORTS.

Decision.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Forest vs. *Forest*.—Ordered that the United States Trust Company pay over to the plaintiff the interest on the bond and mortgage in their possession received by them. See opinion with Clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 23, 1863.

$10,000	U.S.6s,'81,Reg.	105¼	400	M. S. & N. I.	87
19,000	do	105⅛	500	do	86¾
20,000	U.S.6s,'81,Co.Cl.	106¾	800	do	86⅝
14,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes. Oct.&Ap'l.	107	2500	do	86⅝
			50	do b10	86⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	104	250	do s10	86⅛
4,000	City 6s, '76	110	300	do s30	86
13,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	64¾	40	do	86
4,000	do	65	320	M.S.&N.I.R.G.S.	114
3,000	Mo. State 6s	70¾	350	do	114⅛
4,000	do	70¾	300	do b15	114¾
15,000	O.& Miss.R.C.	30	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc. b30	109⅜
10,000	do	31	100	do	109⅜
11,000	Erie 3d M. Bs.'83	109	250	do	109¾
17,000	B.,N.Y.&E.1stM.	109	100	do b60	110
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	115	1400	Clev. & P. R.	94⅜
10,000	Al.& T. H. 1st. M.	102	500	do	94¾
5,000	Al.& T.H. 2dM.Pr	93	450	Gal. & Chic. R.	98
1,000	C.& N.W.1st M.	89⅜	100	do	97⅞
10,000	do	89⅜	1000	Cleve. &Tol.R.	117
9,000	Ch.&N.W. 2d M.	69	400	do s3	116⅜
5,000	do b30	69⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	101⅜
3,000	Clev. & Tol.S. F.	106¾	100	do	101¾
1,000	P., F. W. &C.1st.	105	200	do	101⅞
1,500	P., Ft.W.& C. 2d.	81	500	do	102
55,000	Am. Gold	126	300	do	102⅛
20,000	do	126¼	100	do s15	102⅜
100	Canton Company	28¾	100	do b30	102¾
100	Cumb Coal Prf.	24	100	do	103
50	Dl.&Hud. CanalCo.	143¼	200	do s15	103
100	Quicksilv. M.Co.	38⅛	50	do s10	103
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	32	340	do	103⅛
250	do	31	300	do	103⅛
40	Amer. Coal Co.	74¾	300	do	103¾
150	do	74	1400	do	104
14	Pac. M. S. Co.	232	250	Chi. B. & Q. R.	115
50	N. Y. Cen. R. s10	120⅜	800	Mil. & P.Du C.	59
200	do	120¾	400	do	59¼
300	do	121	500	do	59⅝
825	Erie R.	99⅜	200	do	59⅝
50	Hudson R. R.	147	400	do b30	60
100	do	148	100	Tol. & Wab.	81
50	do b3	149	100	do	81⅜
350	do	148⅜	84	M.&P.DuC. 2d Pref.	78⅜
200	Harlem R.	109¾	340	P., Ft.W.& C. R.	74
1600	Reading R.	110	50	do	74¼
600	do b10	110	250	do	74⅜
200	do	109¾	100	do	74⅝
265	do	109⅜	700	A. & T. H. R.	48
200	Mich. Cen. R.	111	400	A. & T. H. R. P.	77
600	Chic. & Alton	76	50	do	77½
150	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	94¼	800	Chic. & N. W. R.	36
50	do	94⅜	100	do	36⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U.S.6s. '81. Cou.	106¼	500	M. So. & N. Ind.	86⅛
4,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N. Oct. & Apr.	106⅞	100	do b10	86⅜
			600	do	86¼
7,000	Mo. State 6s	70¾	450	do	86⅛
5,000	do b10	71	300	do	86
10,000	Am. Gold	125¾	700	Ill. Cen. R. S.	110
100	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	24	300	do	109¾
50	Pacific Mail	234	500	Clev. & P. R.	94⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	121⅛	200	Gal. & Chi. R. s30	98⅛
200	do s30	121¼	500	do	98¾
200	do	121¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	117
200	do	122	200	do	116⅜
100	do	122¼	1000	Chic. & R. I. R.	104
200	do b10	122¼	100	do s10	103¾
100	do s10	122	50	do s10	104
1300	Erie Railway	99	300	do	104¼
150	Erie R. Pref.	104	200	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	60
50	Hudson R.	157⅛	100	do	60¼
200	do	158	300	do	61
100	Harlem R.	110⅛	700	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	75
500	do	111	200	do	75⅛
20	Harlem R. Prf.	105	200	Alton & Ter. H.	50
1000	Reading R. b10	110	50	do b30	50
100	do s10	109¾	400	Chic. & N. W. R.	36
400	do	109¾	500	do	36¼
50	do	110	300	do	36⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	111			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Amer. Gold b3	126	200	Hudson R. s3	148⅜
10,000	do s3	126	100	do	149⅜
10,000	do b3	126⅛	150	do	150
20,000	do	126	500	Reading R.	109¾
300	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅛	900	M. S. & N. I.	86¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R. b3	121¼	450	do	86⅞
500	do	121¼	100	do b3	86⅞
100	do s30	121¼	300	do b3	86¾
500	Erie Railway	98¾	200	do	86⅝
200	do c	98⅝	200	Ill. Cen. R. b3	110
700	do c	98¾	200	Cleveland	94¼
200	do	98⅝	200	do c	94
100	do bnw	98⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	74⅛
300	do b3	98⅞	200	Chi. & N. W.	36¼
400	do	98¾	350	do	36
200	do s3	98⅝	200	Gal. & Chi. R. s10	98¼
300	do b3	98¾	600	do	98⅜
1500	Harlem R.	110	100	do	98¾
200	do	110⅛	400	Chi. & R. Is.	104
500	do	110½	100	do b4	104
1300	do	110⅜	100	do b10	104
500	do	110⅝	200	do	103¾
350	Erie R. Pref.	103¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

500	Am. Coal Co.	74	200	N. Y. Cen	123⅛
100	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅛	150	do s10	123⅝
300	Erie R.	99⅛	200	do b3	123¾
600	do b3	99¼	600	M.S. & N. I. R.	86⅜
800	do	99⅛	700	do b3	86⅜
200	do s3	99¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. b3	110
200	do s10	99⅛	300	do	110
550	do b3	99⅜	200	do b4	110
300	do	99⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts.	94¾
400	do s3	99⅛	200	do b3	94⅜
100	do s10	99⅜	100	P. F. W. & C. R.	75⅛
200	do b10	99⅜	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	60
200	do b3	99⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	99
500	do	99¼	200	do	99⅜
100	Erie R. Prf. b3	104¼	1200	do b3	99⅜
50	do b10	104⅛	300	do	99¾
100	Hudson R. R.	157	200	do b30	100
100	do s3	157⅛	500	Chi & R. I. R. R.	104⅛
500	Harlem R.	111	100	do b10	104⅛
1000	do b3	111			

THURSDAY, July 23—P. M.

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers to-day is 5@6 ₱ cent. per annum. The offering at or within this quotation is large to the leading firms of the Stock Exchange. The price of Gold Coin is 125¾@126⅛ ₱ cent., with no very decided demand on the Street or at the Stock Board. The last price at the Second Board was 125¾ ₱ cent.

There is increased firmness in the Stock Market, and a buoyant demand in the afternoon, as well as in the morning, for most of the Western Road shares. At the Second Board, New-York Central was 2 ₱ cent. higher than on Wednesday afternoon, and Hudson River 9@10 ₱ cent. higher. Erie shares were steady through the forenoon and firm on the closing sales, and Harlem Stock 1½@2 ₱ cent. higher than yesterday. The greatest rise of the day was on Chicago and Rock Island shares, which, after advancing 2 ₱ cent. yesterday afternoon to 101 ₱ cent., rose 3 ₱ cent. additional this morning to 104 ₱ cent., and so continued in demand to the close of the Afternoon Board. There is a rise of 1 ₱ cent. on Galena and Chicago; ¾@1 ₱ cent on Illinois Central; ½@¾ ₱ cent. on Reading, and 1@1½ ₱ cent. on Fort Wayne and Chicago, as compared with Wednesday. The Government Stocks are firm, and Treasury paper of all descriptions in good request at full quotations. At 4 o'clock, the following figures were quoted in comparison with Wednesday afternoon; the extra rise in New-York Central being 1 ₱ cent., and the same on Galena and Rock Island:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	126	125¾	Harlem Pref.	104	104
U.S. 6s, 1881	106⅝	106¾	Mich Central	111	111
N. Y. Central	120¼	124	Mich. Southern	86	86⅛
Erie	99	99	Mich. Guarant'd	114	114⅛
Erie Preferred	103¾	103¾	Illinois Cen	109	110
Hudson	148	158	Pittsburgh	94⅛	94⅛
Pacific Mail	238	235	Fort Wayne	73	75⅛
Harlem	109	111	Rock Island	101	104¾
Canton	28¾	28¾	Northwest	36	36⅛
Prairie du Chien	59⅛	60¼	Galena	97⅛	99¾
Treas. Cer., new	99¼	99¾	Reading	109¾	110

The receipts into the United States Treasury office in this City, to-day, for the New Loan, amount to $1,039,250, and receipts on deposit at 5 ₱ cent. interest are $808,000. The Customs Receipts are $213,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, are as follows: Receipts, $6,210,826 87; payments, $5,618,015 48; balance, $21,380,971 45.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	National	105
Merchants'	108	Am. Exchange	105
Mechanics'	110	Bk. of North America	105
Union	110	Hanover	95
Phoenix	105	East River	97

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s.	104	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	84⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	100	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	44
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	101	Chic. & N.W.S.F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Chi.& N.W. Int. B.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi.&N.W. 1sts, 2d ser.	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	121	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	67¾
Erie R. firsts, '68	112	Han. & St. Jo firsts	76
Erie thirds, '83	108⅜	Del., L. & W. 1sts	110
Buff., N.Y.&E.1sts, '77	109	Del., L. & W. 2ds	110
Hud. R. firsts, '69	117	Tol. & Wab. firsts	103⅛
Hud. R. seconds, s f. '85	117	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92
Hud. R. thirds, '75	117	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	100
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	Gal. & Chic. firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '64	103	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	105
Harlem thirds, '68	100	Clev. & Tol. S.F.	106¾
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	117	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	106
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	105
Mich. S. seconds	101⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.2ds	100⅛
N. I. R., Gosh. line, '68	108	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 3ds	82
Ill. Cen., '75	101	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82
Al. & T. H. firsts	101	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	58
A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	93		

We learn that another large Banking Association in this City, under the National Law, is in contemplation, with Mr. J. H. VAN ANTWERP, of the State Bank of New-York at Albany, as the Cashier.

The following certificate has been issued from the Treasury Department in recognition of the First National Bank of New-York:

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 21, 1863.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under, and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 21st day of July, 1863.

[L. S.]
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

Mr. S. A. MILLS has been admitted a partner in the Stock and Money firm of BELL & COURTNEY, No. 17 Wall-street, the concern to be under the style of BELL, COURTNEY & MILLS.

The Michigan Southern Railroad earned for the second week in July:

1863	$41,644 80
1862	41,150 39

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for June, 1863, were $160,569 15
June, 1862 125,210 57

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free of tax, payable Aug. 1.

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st of August.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 23, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 17,546 bbls. Flour, 335 bags Corn Meal, 103,184 bushels Wheat, 257,470 bushels Corn, 7,380 bushels Rye, 16,167 bushels Oats, 11,060 bushels Malt, 1,059 pkgs. Provisions, and 743 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 25 bbls. Pots, at $7 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are scarce and quiet, at $8 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in demand, and quoted firm at 64c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales and resales 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened pretty briskly, but closed tamely, at about previous quotations. Sales since our last, 14,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 50
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 90	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues depressed to-day; sales since our last, 1,000 bbls., at $5 75@$6 35 for poor to good superfine; $6 40@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy; sales 525 bbls. Extra at $5@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been in fair request, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for MARSH's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,150 bbls.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat, to-day, has been moderate, mainly for Prime Winter Red, the supply of which has been limited, and prices have favored sellers. The market for other descriptions has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been made of 107,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 24@$1 45, the latter an extreme rate for only a small lot; Amber Western at $1 25@ $1 28; Red do. at $1 22@$1 25; Amber Iowa at $1 22@$1 24; Milwaukee Club at $1 10@$1 21; Chicago Spring at $1 05@$1 18; White Genesee at $1 40, and Amber State at $1 27@$1 30, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good demand, but at irregular prices, the market closing heavily. Sales have been reported to-day of 135,000 bushels, at 65c.@66c., chiefly at 65c.@65½c., for shipping mixed Western; 64c.@65c. for unsound; 70c.@71c. for White, and 68c.@69c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 90c.@$1, according to quality, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,200 bushels. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada at 70c.@73c.; Western at 73c.@75½c.; State at 75½c.@76c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues quiet and nominal. 10,000 bushels Barley Malt changed hands, for future delivery, at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is active and firm to-day, at 80c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at 15c.@22c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—A moderate business has been transacted in Eastern Spruce and Pine at uniform prices. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "Lumber is coming in more freely, and the assortment is now better than at any time before during the season. The stock of most kinds is, however, light. Prices are firm, with an advance on some articles. The sales have been fair and shipments light, as many barges have declined taking cargoes till the latter part of the week. The demand for vessels is good for Eastern ports. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the second week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	15,417,000	1,387	5,091	7,592,160
1861	5,033,813	700	——	4,621,900
1862	9,115,158	1,430	44,900	7,286,600
1863	7,610,939	696	11,450	3,730,657

The weekly receipts continue to show a falling off compared with those of last season.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	125,184,600	20,174	30,468	48,700,207
1861	66,592,831	16,317	252	32,899,430
1862	87,200,160	16,425	50,126	58,405,864
1863	68,555,734	8,452	86,496	53,006,580

MOLASSES—Sales 40 bbls. New-Orleans, at 45c.@46c.; and 300 hhds. and tcs. Cuba Muscovado, on private terms ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed to-day. Sales, since our last, 1,800 bbls., at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 62½ for new Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy, at 5¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Sales 350 boxes. Lard is heavy, to-day; sales 900 tcs. and bbls., at 9c.@9¾c., ₱ lb. Beef rules quiet, at former rates; sales 200 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly, at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, since our last, embraced only 300 tierces East India at $7 62½@$8 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 700 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 10c.@11¼c.; and 204 boxes, part Havana, at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, including STUART's Loaf, at $14¾; best Crushed, at 14½c.; Ground and Granulated, at 14¾c.; White A, at 14c.; and Yellow C, at 13⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 145,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10c., chiefly at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., at 45c.@45½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and declining. For Liverpool—The engagements included 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 800 boxes Cheese (by steamer) at 40s., and 100 tons Logwood at 20s. ₱ ton. For London—9,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 7½d. ₱ bushel. For Gloucester—28,000 bushels Grain at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Glasgow—700 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Cork, and orders—50,000 bushels Grain at 7s.@7s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Hamburg—250 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

OILS—The demand has been fair for Lard Oil, and quite moderate for other descriptions, at previous quotations. The Oil City *Register*, in its review of the Oil trade for last week, says: "The market for the past week has been active. The demand has been good, but buyers are more anxious to buy than producers are to sell. The firm of PHILLIPS, FREW & Co. have sold something over 14,000 bbls. of Oil this week, a large proportion at their well on the Tarr Farm, at $4 ₱ bbl., and some at this point for $5 ₱ bbl., cash. Their total sales for the week amount to $70,000, which we consider a pretty fair week's business for this season of the year. We have taken some pains to ascertain the total amount of Oil on hand, both on the creek and at this point. It is a very difficult matter to arrive at accurately, but we think the total will foot up from 75,000 to 80,000 bbls., though it is estimated by some a little higher. Nothing but the striking of half a dozen big wells will prevent Petroleum from reaching as high a figure, at least, this Fall as it did last, and, indeed, it may for a time even exceed last season's prices. We quote this week at $4 ₱ bbl. at the wells, and $5 ₱ bbl. at this point, and firm. Prices of freights to Pittsburgh, $1; to Irvine, 75c."

WOOL—The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, July 21, says: "Receipts of Wool by railroad last week amounted to 43,583 lbs. Most of this was purchased in the country at prices ranging from 58c.@65c. Early in the week fine clips sold readily at 62c.@63c., but as gold went down the demand slackened, and on Saturday 58c. was the best figure offered by the principal buyers, though we heard of small lots bringing 60c. Under the present feeling it is doubtful whether a large amount could be sold even at the inside price. As things have turned out so far, dealers feel very much gratified that the growers have held the clip so long."

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to July 18.

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	210,949	286,450	295,090	427,136
Wheat, bush	5,204,889	7,032,304	5,789,467	7,549,756
Oats, bush	367,760	149,109	339,838	3,672
Corn, bush	206,824	120,479	66,831	1,860
Barley, bush	52,148	91,612	581	10,000
Rye, bush	57,837	51,642	27,226	92,677

Breadstuff Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1 to July 18;

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
Flour, bbls	695,292	699,795	405,349	625,021
Wheat, bush	5,739,632	3,806,050	5,721,053	[illegible]
Corn, bush	13,668,523	16,938,634	12,280,865	16,146,742
Oats, bush	1,273,390	2,936,534	908,651	[illegible]
Rye, bush	507,405	360,371	473,[illegible]	226,375
Barley, bush	484,952	151,192	231,100	——

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	July 20. 1863.	July 13. 1863.	July 21. 1862.
Flour, bbls	48,963	57,325	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	507,987	561,036	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	1,142,785	1,501,599	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	273,688	366,268	——
Rye, bushels	27,864	54,340	——
Barley, bushels	724	724	——

Breadstuffs Trade of Toledo, week ending July 18, 1863.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	16,581	27,210
Wheat, bushels	100,858	206,021
Corn, bushels	60,156	57,700
Oats, bushels	9,322	24,468
Rye, bushels	1,019	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DENIER BROTHERS, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

News agents on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad are not allowed to charge more than four cents for any of the Daily Papers, except on the 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Express Trains, on which the price is five cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

According to a dispatch from Baltimore, LEE's army is not so far south of the Potomac as we have been led to suppose. Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, it was in motion, and moving rapidly *in the direction of Winchester*—EWELL's corps, which had made a move in the direction of Cumberland, falling back and following the main body. A body of rebel cavalry, numbering about 400, encamped three miles from Point of Rocks, attempted to cross the Potomac on Wednesday night for a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but they were driven back by a band of independent rangers.

The advices from the Southwest are important. The rebels under JOE JOHNSTON, in their retreat from Jackson, are said to have halted at Brandon, on the Jackson and Meridian Railroad, about seventeen miles east of Jackson. Their number does not exceed 30,000. There is another force on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at Trysello, but it is insignificant in numbers. Correspondence from BRAGG's and JOHNSTON's armies, intercepted by Gen. HURLBUT's scouts, indicate that great consternation exists throughout the whole Southern country. The rebel soldiers are in great destitution, and much demoralized. Mississippi is given up, and the planters are advised to stay at home, and make the best terms possible with the National authorities.

It is stated that Gen. GRANT, very soon after the surrender of Vicksburgh to the United States forces under his command, dispatched the steamer *Imperial* to New-Orleans, with instructions to return to St. Louis as fast as steam could carry her. The object of this demonstration is to show to the world that the Mississippi is open for navigation its entire length, with no other interruption than may be experienced from a few guerrillas who may for a time infest the banks of the river.

MORGAN is still wandering about in Ohio with a portion of his men, having failed in all his attempts to cross the Ohio River. Yesterday forenoon he crossed the Muskingum River at Eaglesport, eighteen miles below Zanesville. Troops were after him in all directions. Business was suspended at Zanesville, and the citizens turned out *en masse* to resist MORGAN's progress.

A letter from Cairo, dated July 17, states that Gen. PILLOW has appeared in the vicinity of Fort Herman, on the Tennessee River, with quite a large force, and that the garrison not feeling itself strong enough to offer effective resistance, evacuated the post, and fell back to Paducah. An expedition is now organizing to attend to "Gideon's band."

GENERAL NEWS.

The draft took place in Auburn, N. Y., yesterday, and everything passed off with the best of order. The occasion, instead of being one of rioting, arson and murder, was rather one of rejoicing and demonstrations of loyalty. The drafted men formed in procession, with a band of music, and marched through the streets cheering for the draft, the Union, &c., and in the evening listened to patriotic speeches from the Provost-Marshal, the Mayor and others.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum at the meeting yesterday, but a call is fully signed for a special meeting at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday. The announcement in the evening papers yesterday, that the Board of Aldermen *will* hold a special meeting on Monday next is premature. A call for a meeting at 1 o'clock P. M. on that day is partially signed; but as up to last night it had received only two-thirds of the necessary number of signatures, it is not yet a fact that the meeting is to be held. It is most probable, however, that they will meet at that time, as the ten days allowed by the charter to the Mayor to consider the ordinance in relation to relieving poor conscripts from military service in the national armies will then expire, and the Board will desire to receive the veto promptly, if a veto is to be sent in, so as to make as little delay as possible in getting the ordinance into effect. In view of the pledge of the Common Council to override the veto, it is believed by some that the Mayor will permit the ordinance to become a law by default, unless he wishes to occasion further delay in the matter. But it is more reasonable to believe that the Mayor will desire to have his objections placed on record, rather than suffer so important a measure to pass through his hands without taking some action distinctly evincing his opinion of it. The Common Council are disposed to make a further appropriation of $1,025,000, (making $3,275,000 in all,) to cover the entire cost of commuting for the whole quota of men required from the City under the draft, and of giving each conscript that will serve in the army the sum of $300.

A Halifax correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* acknowledges that as a United States gunboat was leaving a wharf of that city, the crowd assembled there gave three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy. The writer, however, denies the rumor that a steamer had sailed from that port with the intention of running the Southern blockade. A number of skedaddlers from the draft were in the city. Among others who had reached Halifax from Bermuda, were C. L. A. LAMAR, of Savannah and yacht *Wanderer* notoriety; JAMES WARD, Esq., late Federal Minister to Pekin; and Capt. HARSTEIN, formerly of the Federal Navy.

The price of Gold Coin was steady yesterday at 125¾@126¼ per cent. Money 5@6 per cent. per annum, and in easy supply. The Stock Market firm and Railway Shares on the advance. The sales of Government 6 per cents. of 1882 amounted to $1,039,250.

Breadstuffs were less active, yesterday, and closed heavily. Cotton attracted less attention, but was firm. A moderate business was reported in Provisions and Groceries at drooping prices. A fair demand prevailed for Hay, Tallow and Lard Oil. Whisky was dull and heavy. Freights were quiet and depressed.

France and the United States.

Our Paris letter this morning merits special attention. Taken in connection with a paper prepared by the French residents of New-Orleans and transmitted by them to the Emperor, a copy of which will be found appended to our Paris letter, it suggests possibilities in the future, which may very well enlist the notice of our Government and people. The French citizens residing in New-Orleans have represented to the Emperor, through his Vice-Consul at that port, that the action of the United States authorities there, tends to bring about a collision between the blacks and the whites of that city—that in the event of such a conflict their persons and properties would be seriously endangered—and that the United States Commander-in-Chief of that Department has taken from them all the arms with which they could defend themselves; they, therefore, request that the Emperor will send to the Mississippi several vessels of war for such action as the emergency may require.

The letter of our intelligent and usually well-informed Paris correspondent, renders it quite possible, at all events, that this application of the French residents of New-Orleans may be intended to prepare the way for steps which the Emperor has already resolved to take. It is precisely such a step as preceded his interference in Mexico. It is one of those convenient proceedings which may serve as a cover for more important movements, or may be abandoned if not required to do duty in that capacity.

The commotion created by the Emperor's conversations with Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY, of the English Parliament, and the explanations to which this event has given rise, have created the conviction in Paris that the Emperor is quite prepared to take a more active part in American affairs than he has done hitherto. He regards his conquest of Mexico as complete and final, and is disposed now to make it useful. It gives him only half of what he deems essential. He wants control of the cotton and sugar lands of the United States, and this he can only get through an alliance with the Southern Confederacy and the establishment of its nominal independence. The rumors in Paris on this subject, therefore, imply that he has engaged to aid the rebels in reopening the Mississippi River,—and that this service is to be the basis of a future arrangement by which he will retain Mexico as a French colony—being aided in so doing by the South—and the South is in return to regain possession of the Mississippi and the States and territories lying west of it. This is said to have been the main object of Mr. SLIDELL's frequent and protracted interviews with the Emperor; and the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson was the event which was expected to throw LOUIS NAPOLEON and JEFF. DAVIS into each other's arms.

It seems quite certain that very heavy reinforcements, including several vessels, and a large supply of artillery, are to be sent out to Mexico during the month of September. They can hardly be needed for further military operations in that country, for the war there is over. For what other use they are likely to be intended must remain as yet matter of conjecture.

What all this amounts to, it is not easy as yet to say. But the action of the French Emperor is certainly suspicious enough to demand and reward the most vigilant attention of our Government. Some days since we expressed the opinion that the danger of foreign intervention in our affairs would become the greatest, just when our prospects of crushing the rebellion should seem the brightest. We hold to this opinion still, and these movements in France tend strongly to confirm it. Foreign Powers have built large expectations on the prospective destruction of the United States. They will not willingly relinquish them, and now, when our armies have achieved a splendid series of victories, each of the utmost importance, and all combined indicating the speedy overthrow of the rebellion and the complete restoration of the national authority, we may expect them to take a far bolder and more active part than they have done hitherto in controlling, for their own purposes, the destinies of this Republic.

It is sad to be compelled to add that this is also precisely the moment which the enemies of our Government *here at home*, will seize for the accomplishment of their designs. Riots and civil commotion in the North and hostile intervention from abroad, are the twin dangers we have now to face.

The Late Riots a Conspiracy.

The public mind is fast settling down into a conviction that the late outbreak was the result of a deliberate plot, devised and managed by men of talent, who did not at all appear on the scene. It seems impossible to account otherwise for its exceeding suddenness, and the entire absence of premonitory symptoms. An *émeute*, which is legitimately the product of popular passion, is always preceded by visible ferment and agitation—as invariably so as an irruption of Vesuvius is preannounced by rumblings and tremors. But it is the notorious fact that, up to the very Monday of the first outburst, the popular temper was apparently just as composed and tranquil as it had been at any time for months previous. The morning papers of that date all agreed in reporting that the draft then in progress was accepted by the people with entire cheerfulness; and in no quarter was expressed the faintest apprehension of trouble. And yet within four hours after those papers were in the hands of their readers, the streets were startled with an irruption of Vandals that could have been hardly less looked for had they sprung from straight beneath the pavements themselves. No new event had occurred that day to stimulate passion. No new light had broken upon the people to kindle opposition. The object of the draft, its scope, its methods, its effects had all been just as perfectly understood for days previous, when the first names were so quietly drawn, as on the day when the mob precipitated itself upon us with such fearful fury. This in itself furnishes almost a positive demonstration that the mob was not generated spontaneously, but was an artificial product.

Again, its immediate line of action denoted preconcerted arrangement. Its first business was to swell its numbers by compelling the large working establishments to suspend operations, and turn every employe into the streets. Then, in order to obstruct the combinations of the Police, it cut the telegraph wires connecting the stations; and, in order to prevent the dispatch of military forces from abroad, it tore up the railroads. To attack and destroy the newspapers which had sustained the Conscription; to burn down every public building in which there was any business connected with the Conscription; to confound the City by an indiscriminate, murderous foray upon its colored population; and then to overwhelm it with terror, and completely paralyze it by the sacking of stores and houses, and by robberies in the streets—all these were just the methods best adapted to give the mob a complete control of the City, and successfully inaugurate revolution.

It would be easy, too, to mention other facts of significance. The movement which had been made by the Copperhead leaders to break up the present Police Board, and get the control of the Police into their hands—the inexplicable military movements made under the authority of Gov. SEYMOUR—the extraordinary speech made by the latter, in the Academy of Music on the Fourth, particularly calculated to excite passion against the National Government, and that, too, at the very time when the hearts of all true men were leaping for joy over the fresh tidings of the great victories—the remarkable fact that this functionary, as appears by his statement, sent his Adjutant to Washington two days previous to the outbreak, to represent that the draft must be stopped, when there were no outward signs of disturbance—the fact that, notwithstanding his apprehension that trouble would come, he kept himself in New-Jersey quite out of reach until the mob had had twenty-four hours full swing—his extraordinary pledge to the mob, when he first confronted it, that the draft should not be put through, and his virtual justification of their phrensy—the fact that he apparently sought to magnify the gravity of the situation by officially styling it "a state of insurrection," which, in any just sense of the term it certainly was not—the efforts of the leading Copperhead organs to impress the country that this was an uprising of "the people"—the attempts of some of the Copperhead Justices to give strength to the movement by interposing the *habeas corpus* in favor of arrested leaders—these, and many other facts of similar character are all noticeable, and elicit no very favorable comment. We, however, do not choose to take them into account at all, as it would be cruelly wrong to cast suspicion upon individuals of such atrocious treachery to the public safety, without the most positive proofs of guilt.

But that there was a well-concocted plan to practice off upon this metropolis a similar method of arraying it in violent opposition to the Government, as was carried through with such success in most of the rebel States, in spite of a vast preponderance of sober public sentiment against it, we verily believe. It will some day take its place in history as a settled fact. In all probability, an investigating Committee, armed with proper powers, could very soon make it manifest to the world. But that is not to be hoped for. Congress is not in session to appoint any such Committee, nor is our State Legislature; and of course nothing of any worth in that direction is to be hoped from our Common Council. It is well that we can afford to leave the clearing up of the origin of this scheme of treason to future research. Thanks to the mighty energies of loyal men the scheme itself has been, and will continue to be, foiled, be its authors who they may.

The Mob on the Bench.

Now that the bloody riots of last week have been suppressed, the great want of the community is that the ruffians who participated in its outrages should receive the punishment due to their crimes. A large number of arrests have been made through the vigilance of the Police, and the whole community is deeply interested in having the guilty parties promptly tried, duly convicted and severely punished.

Upon this point we fear the public is doomed to disappointment. The rioters seem to have a special representative of their own on the Bench. JOHN H. MCCUNN, City Judge, has been devoting himself for the last day or two to issuing writs of *habeas corpus* for the release of persons accused of having participated in the riot; and in the few cases where the accused have been held for trial, the bail has been fixed so low as to render it morally certain that they will never be tried. We noticed a case yesterday in which one JOHN FITZPATRICK, proved to have headed the mob in Amity-street, and to have shouted, "Kill the d——d niggers," was released by the City Judge. We have been informed that cases still more flagrant have occurred.

The right of the City Judge to issue writs of *habeas corpus* at all is denied by many very sound lawyers—the District-Attorney of this county among them. A case involving this question was argued before the Supreme Court, general term, a short time since, and a decision is expected on the 1st of August. It is quite possible that Judge MCCUNN anticipates the decision, and is on that account making indecent haste to discharge these parties accused of participation in the riot, while he has the power thus to serve them.

It is an overwhelming public calamity—greater by far than the mob itself—to have upon the Bench a man capable of wishing to screen from just punishment men guilty of the acts of infamous and cowardly ferocity which characterized the doings of the mob last week. Any community can survive a mere explosion of mob violence; but society cannot exist, when mobs put on the robes of justice and preside, under the forms of law, over our tribunals for the protection of life and the punishment of crime. Judge MCCUNN seems in sympathy and purpose, to have thoroughly identified himself with the men who burned orphan asylums, hung negroes, murdered with incredible brutalities the officers of justice, plundered private dwellings, and committed the basest and blackest crimes in the most shameless manner. Yet he sits upon the Bench to administer the law in their cases; and, as might be expected, he begins by screening them from punishment. What sort of protection the public can hope for under such a state of affairs, every man can judge for himself. In what direction we may look for a remedy, is a much more difficult question.

The Mob Unmasked—Its Character and Spirit.

We advise everybody who wants to study the contortions of wizards who are being torn to pieces by the demons they have themselves evoked, to read carefully the articles of the anti-draft journals of this City upon the late riot. They raised the devil in order to confound and embarrass the Administration, and, as most of us expected, he behaved like a devil, and they are now tearing their hair, and calling on Heaven to witness that he horribly changed after they first made his acquaintance. They strove in vain to control him by a liberal use of euphemisms, just as the Irish peasantry seek to placate the fairies by calling them "good people," and showered on him such endearing epithets as "the laboring population," "the people," "the oppressed and outraged conscripts"—but in vain. He was not to be cheated into forgetfulness of his true character by any amount of caressing. They had introduced him into our streets, put a whole city at his mercy, and, true to his instincts, he rent and tore everybody within his reach, but especially the weakest, most helpless, most innocent and inoffensive.

The *Journal of Commerce* has drawn up an elaborate statement of the nature and causes of the riot, (which the *World* has adopted,) which maintains that while the feeling that led to the outbreak originally was one of opposition to the draft, the plundering and robbing was done by the regular professional thieves of the City, and that, therefore, the opponents of the draft are not fairly chargeable with it. Now we are satisfied that it would not be very difficult to show that, however true this may be of the mere robberies from the person committed on individuals in the streets, it is grossly inaccurate as regards the pillage of the numerous houses broken into by the rioters. The testimony as to the plundering, both in these and at the Colored Orphan Asylum, is unanimous as to the appearance and character of the persons engaged in it. Able-bodied laborers broke in the doors and stood guard, while the women and boys carried off the carpets and furniture and other valuables. There was no building sacked in which this did not take place, and it is mere waste of paper to ask the New-York public to believe that these were families of regular thieves, in which the fathers do the highway robbery and burglary business, while their wives and children attend to the petty larceny department. We venture to assert that among all the arrests made of persons accused of sharing in the pillage of Monday and Tuesday of last week, or found with stolen carpets and bedding in their possession, not six are regular thieves previously known to the Police. The persons, in short, who sacked houses, were seen by too many in broad daylight, and were too open in their dealings, to make any mystification as to their real character possible. They were *mainly*—for, of course, the regular thieves were not idle—neither more nor less than the poorest and most ignorant of the laborers and wives of laborers, who had been lashed into frenzy by the assurance of demagogues that they were about to be dragged unlawfully into the field, to be killed for the benefit of "the niggers;" and that the rich had so managed it that they were to pay three hundred dollars and stay at home quietly, while the poor men did all the fighting. From this impression, which has been carefully nursed and diffused by every Democratic journal in this City, there resulted intense hostility to the blacks, and a wild desire to be avenged on *property*; for, as a correspondent showed in these columns on Monday, the Irish have not naturally the slightest prejudice against color, and he might have added—or the slightest tinge of communistic hatred of the rich, in their composition.

We are far from accusing any of our cotemporaries of having instigated the riot knowing that it would result in or be attended with murder and pillage. We have not yet got to such a depth of degradation that even political partisans are utterly reckless as to the consequences of the commotions they excite. What the Copperhead orators and writers really desired—and we say unhesitatingly that they must either have desired it or their speeches and articles for the last four months on the subject of the draft and the war have been utterly meaningless—was that the resistance to the conscription should be organized, and strictly confined to that object—that no one should be harmed but the officers of the Government, or the troops or police engaged in executing their orders, and that it should be so determined, that the Administration would be frightened into retreat. If half which the *World* and Messrs. WOOD and SEYMOUR have said, both of the nature of the Enrollment act, and of the intentions of the Government—and said in the bitterest and most inflammatory language—were true, such resistance would have been the duty of people less ignorant and excitable than the ruffians who burnt negro houses under the Dred Scott decision.

These agitators now pretend to be as much horrified as any of us at the turn things have taken, and beg of us to believe that the resistance to the draft and the pillage were two separate affairs, conducted by different parties. The public, however, knows better, and we know better. We have always denounced inflammatory addresses to the multitude, counseling and suggesting resistance to the law, because we believed what is now proved, that popular risings against the Government in such a society as ours, mean and will always mean *anarchy*, with its attendant horrors; that you cannot call anti-draft men into the streets of a large city, with pistols and clubs, and leave the thieves and murderers at home; and that if you excite a social convulsion for any purpose whatever, you must bear the responsibility of all the consequences of it. If you send men to burn the Provost-Marshal's office, you will be answerable before God and man for the burning of the houses adjoining it, which may follow it, and which in this instance did follow it. Our whole social and our whole political system is based on the understanding *that there is but one mode of getting rid of* the operation of unpopular laws, and that is by voting; and we denounce as novel, and as borrowed from the armory of European demagogues or malcontents, the threats and the suggestions of resistance by violence which have of late been so largely resorted to by the leaders of the opposition in this City. If we are to have peace, we must have the language of peace, and must not have even the possibility of a resort to armed force held up to the minds of the thousands now among us who have been bred in European notions of the relations between the Government and the governed. If they are to be taught by American journalists that they must rely on the same weapons for protection against the Government of the United States that they were accustomed in Europe to consider their only hope of deliverance, we shall all have to resort eventually to the same means of protection against their madness and folly, which now stands between the intelligence and property of European nations and the frantic violence of the "dangerous classes."

Gen. Grant's Army—What Shall He Do With It?

The magnificent army, a hundred thousand strong, with which Gen. GRANT has carried on the siege of Vicksburgh, has now completed its work of opening the Mississippi River. It can fight no more great battles, carry on no more great sieges, on or near the banks of the river, for the reason that nowhere on its banks, from Cairo to the Delta, does the enemy exist in any great organized force. Gen. GRANT began his work in the Mississippi Valley eighteen months ago by the capture of the first large rebel army that was there organized, and the reduction of the first great rebel stronghold there, and he has just completed his gigantic labors by the capture of the last great rebel army in the Mississippi Valley, and the reduction of its last and greatest stronghold. His army at Vicksburgh was five times greater than his army at Donelson, and consisted of a larger body of men than he had at any previous time commanded. In many respects it is the finest army in our service. It consists almost entirely of old Western campaigners. It has performed longer marches than any other of our armies, has achieved more successes, and has seen on the whole more hard service. It is compact, admirably organized, enthusiastic and thoroughly devoted to its commander.

But there being no formidable enemy on the line of the river, what shall now be done with Gen. GRANT's army? A single corps of it under SHERMAN has just defeated and driven eastward the army of JOHNSTON, the only rebel force of any account that now exists in any State bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. There are small bodies of rebels under PRICE, MARMADUKE & Co. in Arkansas; but these are so insignificant that they were defeated on the 4th of July by a half-dozen regiments of white and negro soldiers. There are other similar bodies in Louisiana, under MAGRUDER, TAYLOR & Co., but now that BANKS' army is released, it is abundantly able to dispose of these as it already disposed of them in May last. We think it would be rather poor policy to break up this splendid army of Gen. GRANT, and send it off in detachments to pursue the little bodies of rebels who skulk around the vast spaces of the Trans-Mississippi region.

On this side of the river, it is impossible to continue much further the pursuit of JOHNSTON on his present line. The low and difficult nature of the ground, the scarcity of wholesome water and the intense heat in that region at this season, make continued operations there next to impossible. Moreover, JOHNSTON's army is very badly broken up by late disasters, and we shall have to wait to see in what shape, and where, it shall reorganize. It would hardly be worth while marching a great army through Central Mississippi and Alabama, even if it could be done.

Of course a garrison will be wanted in Vicksburgh. Garrisons will also be wanted at Natchez, Port Gibson, Memphis and other points on the east bank of the river, as well as at Helena, and other points on the west bank of the river. But even if we allow five or ten thousand men for each of these points, Gen. GRANT will still have a large part of his present army at liberty for further service.

Gen. GRANT himself, it is said, considers his next most proper work to be the cooperation of his army with that of ROSECRANS. Where BRAGG is we know not. What rebel plans may be, in his department, we are, of course, in the dark. But there are certain points in Northern Georgia and Southern and Eastern Tennessee, our possession of which is vitally important in their bearings upon the great strategy of the war. Knoxville and Chattanooga in Tennessee, and Atlanta in Georgia are among such points. The two former are pivotal points, where our army, occupying a central position, could operate to the greatest advantage against the rebellion, whatever shape it may assume in the future. To take and hold these strategic centres would require a very large force, even though it be that the rebels have no first-class armies there to assail us.

We think the importance of this cannot be overstated. GRANT in Georgia and ROSECRANS in East Tennessee, the rebel Government would be virtually demolished. There would not be a State, except Virginia and the Carolinas, where it could enforce its orders. Its military as well as its political power would be completely broken down or nullified.

Preparations for Renewing the Resistance to the Draft—Action of Gov. Seymour.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is an organization in this City and vicinity to resist the draft. It is very strong in New-York and Brooklyn, and means mischief. The leaders have made overtures to Gov. SEYMOUR to act with them, and they offer, if he will place himself at their head, to maintain the full sovereignty of the State of New-York.

They put themselves upon the Democratic platform of State rights, and tell him that it is his duty to use them in any struggle that may ensue.

The Governor, with full knowledge of this organization, and that it is an armed body waiting its opportunity to take the field, does not act against them, but temporizes, and talks, and lets matters drift along. He seems to hope that something will happen to avoid the necessity of a collision with the General Government, that men will volunteer, or that in some other way the draft will not be made.

In the meantime, with this treacherous enemy in our midst, armed and organized, and coquetting with the Governor, *no adequate preparation seems to be making by loyal citizens to sustain the Government.* We act upon the supposition that Gen. DIX understands the whole matter, and has force enough for his purposes.

I cannot find that the General Government has over five thousand troops in this vicinity. The regiments returning from the South are being mustered out of the National service as fast as possible, and they pass at once into Gov. SEYMOUR's hands. If he sides with these revolutionists, and stands up with them, as they still hope he will, for State rights, he is the Commander-in-Chief of the State militia, and Gen. DIX has no control over them.

If Gov. SEYMOUR was VALLANDIGHAM or THOMAS SEYMOUR, he would not hesitate, and we should have civil war in our midst. Whether we shall not *drift* into it by his *irresolute* conduct remains to be seen. The men who have held one of their hellish orgies in our streets are all of them his constituents. They claim him as their chosen chief—curse him at his back as a coward, and to his face flatter him, and tell him to protect State rights, be the head of the Democratic party and become the next President.

Does Gen. DIX understand that these men mean *fight?* Can his five thousand troops cope with such a force in street fights? All the thieves, murderers and outlaws of this great City, united with the Copperheads and some muddle-headed Democrats, and fully armed? The Government has made more than one mistake by underrating difficulties. It will never believe its enemies are in earnest. This conspiracy here is the last desperate resource of a desperate faction, and they will do their utmost. If a collision takes place it will ruin the City, and there is no certain way to prevent such collision except by overwhelming strength. The draft must be made, or the mob have triumphed. If it is made there will be combined resistance, if the Government flinch or seem unprepared to encounter force with force. Does Gen. DIX understand that *force* is organized against him, and will be used? and that five thousand troops are about one-quarter of the force which he will need if he hopes to save New-York from becoming a Pandemonium?

FORESIGHT.

We publish the above, which comes to us from an intelligent source, because it relates to a subject upon which the public cannot be too sensitive or too vigilant. Of the accuracy of the statements which it embodies, we have no definite information. From various quarters, however, we hear them repeated. If they are true—if there is such an organization as the one described, awaiting the occasion for another outbreak of mob violence—our authorities certainly are not making the preparation which the case requires. The great crime and blunder of the Government last week was in not having prepared for the explosion which they ought to have foreseen. If they repeat this blunder now, after last week's lessons, no censure can be stronger than they will deserve.

LIEUT. LIVINGSTON.—A young soldier of New-York, who fell gallantly fighting in the battle of Gettysburgh, will to-day be laid in the ancient resting-place of his family. The name of LIVINGSTON belongs to the history of New-York. It is traceable in all our annals, political, military and judicial, and the brave and gentle youth for whom his kindred are this day mourning, was worthy to wear it in his life as in his death. MANNING LIVINGSTON, the youngest son of MORGAN LIVINGSTON, Esq., of this City, and a grandson of Gen. MORGAN LEWIS, entered the service of the Union soon after the war broke out, as a Lieutenant in the Third regiment of Regular artillery. He was but a boy of twenty, and from his childhood had been remarkable for the charming simplicity of his character, and the intellectual refinement of his tastes. But in his case also, it was to be proved that the "gentlest are the bravest," and Lieut. LIVINGSTON so bore himself through the ordeal of the fierce battles before Richmond, and of the terrible disasters at Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, as to command the warmest confidence alike of his men and of his brother officers. Spared through all these darker days it was his fate to die in the hour of victory. He was struck by a rifle ball in the first wild charge made by the Confederates upon the positions of Gen. REYNOLDS, near Gettysburgh, July 2, and dying instantly, was buried on the field by his comrades.

The affection of his family reclaims his dust to mingle with their own, but the example of his faithful courage belongs to the country which he loyally served, and his name to the story of the memorable field on which he, foremost fighting, with the foremost fell.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 23.

The schooner *Otranto*, of Ellsworth, HAMMOND, from Elizabethport for Newburyport, with coal, was abandoned July 22, at 2 A. M., off Cape Cod, being entirely dismasted, with boats stove and in a leaky condition. The crew were taken off by the schooner *Dr. Kane*, from Elizabethport for Portland, and subsequently transferred to schooner *Bangor*, from Elizabethport, and arrived at Salem this morning.

A dismasted vessel, in tow of a fishing schooner, has just gone into Gloucester, and is supposed to be the *Otranto*.

The Philadelphia City Councils.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 23.

The Common Councils have negatived the bill appropriating $500,000 to pay exemptions for drafted men. The vote stood 18 Democrats for the bill, and 18 Republicans and 4 Democrats against it. A bill subsequently passed appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of the families of the drafted men.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 23.

CONFISCATION.

The first case under the Confiscation law passed by the last Congress, came up to-day in the District Supreme Court. The case was that of the Property of Dr. GARNETT, son-in-law to HENRY A. WISE. After remarking that it was the first case under this important law, Judge WYLIE said he had at first doubted, but upon reason and authorities was satisfied that it was his duty to issue a decree ordering the condemnation of the property. The Act of Congress did not, as was generally supposed, treat the inhabitants of the so-called Confederate States as traitors, but as alien enemies, and in that point of view, by the law of nations, their property of every description, is liable to absolute forfeiture and alienation to the use of the Government. There is no distinction between personal property and real estate, nor did the Constitution, as was supposed, forbid the absolute forfeiture of real estate; but the joint resolution passed by Congress on the same day as the Confiscation Act, under the provisions of which this property is sought to be confiscated, was a declaration by them that in the spirit of kindness they would confiscate the real estate of a rebel only during his lifetime. He was bound by that resolution, and would therefore condemn the real estate during the lifetime of the owner, and the personal property absolutely. Judge WYLIE referred to a large number of authorities—among them the acts of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Assemblies, confiscating absolutely the property of Americans who remained loyal to the British Crown during the Revolution.

After this decision of the Judge, the District-Attorney asked leave to dispose of some twenty other cases, which depended on the same principles—which request was granted, and decrees of condemnation were ordered.

GEN. HOOKER GONE WEST.

Gen. HOOKER has gone West. There is a rumor on the streets that he is to relieve the present commander of the Department of Missouri, but thus far this is merely conjecture.

FROM THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 18, says that LEE's army moved in the direction of Winchester after getting back across the Potomac, and when last heard from, was in line of battle between Winchester and Martinsburgh.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the same date, speaking of the battle of Gettysburgh, says:

"Many persons now blame Gen. LEE for attacking the enemy there; but we shall be slow to criticise an officer of his service and capacity, until the facts are better known. We only remark that while LEE is censured for attacking an army little superior to his own, with the advantages of position against him, JOHNSTON is denounced for not attacking four times his number, in fortifications, and a position by the side of which Gettysburgh was a play-ground."

THE GUNBOAT DE KALB.

The gunboat *Baron De Kalb*, sunk by a torpedo in the recent movement against Yazoo City, was the first gunboat ever put afloat on the Western waters. She was originally named the *St. Louis*, and as such served as Admiral FOOTE's flagship in the attack on Fort Donelson.

THE MINNESOTA INDIANS.

The Superintendent sent out to look after the Indians removed from Minnesota on account of the late outbreaks there, writes from his station on the Missouri River, sixty miles above Fort Randall, Dacotah Territory, that he has even there been compelled to erect stockades and other defences to protect their agency from Indians. He has about three hundred acres of land plowed; twenty-eight farms laid off for the Sioux, and forty-eight for the Winnebagoes.

THE REBEL PRISONERS IN BALTIMORE.

Commissary-Gen. HOFFMAN returned to-day from Baltimore, where he has been to inspect the condition of the rebel prisoners confined there. Upward of seven hundred still remain there, all comfortably provided for.

RELIEVED.

Surgeon ALEXANDER B. HANSON, U. S. A., is, by order of the President, relieved from duty in charge of the Campbell-street Hospital, Baltimore, to take effect as soon as the Surgeon-General can assign a competent Surgeon to take his place.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER'S HOUSE BURNED.

The residence of the Prussian Minister, Baron GEROLT, was burned down this evening.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 23.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a full statement of the public debt, July 1, 1863:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

4 per cent. temporary loan (coin)	$5,036,037 30	
4 per cent. temporary loan	23,023,258 19—	$28,059,295 49
5 per cent. temporary loan	70,808,188 91	
5 per cent. temporary loan (coin)	6,450 00	
5 per cent. bonds, due 1865	3,461,000 00	
5 per cent. bonds, due 1871	7,022,000 00	
5 per cent. bonds, due 1874	20,000,000 00—	101,297,638 91
6 per cent. bonds, due 1868	18,323,591 80	
6 per cent. bonds, due 1881	69,547,800 00	
6 per cent bonds, due 1882	185,684,141 26	
6 per cent. Treasury notes	717,100 00	
6 per cent. certificates of indebtedness	157,093,241 65—	431,275,874 71
7.30 per cent. bonds, due Aug. 19, 1864	52,931,000 00	
7.30 per cent. bonds, due Oct. 1, 1864	86,989,500 00—	139,920,500 00
Debt Not Bearing Interest.		
Treasury Notes past due	$39,100 00	
U. S. Notes $387,646,589 00 Less amount in Tres'y 11,157,088 12—	376,489,500 88	
Fractional Currency	20,192,456 00—	$396,721,056 88
Total debt, July 1, 1863, as exhibited by the books of the Treasury Department		$1,097,274,365 99
Total debt, July 1, 1863, as estimated by the Secretary in report of December, 1862		1,122,297,403 24
Actual debt less than the estimated debt		$25,023,037 25
Recapitulation.		
Aggregate debt at 4 ₱ cent. interest		$28,059,295 49
Aggregate debt at 5 ₱ cent interest		101,297,638 91
Aggregate debt at 6 ₱ cent. interest		431,275,874 71
Aggregate debt at 7.30 ₱ cent. interest		139,920,500 00
Aggregate debt without interest		376,721,056 88
Total debt, July 1, 1863, as exhibited by the books of the Treasury Department		$1,097,274,365 99
Total debt July 1, 1863, as estimated by the Secretary in report of December, 1862		1,122,297,403 24
Actual debt less than the estimated debt		25,023,037 25

MAIL SERVICE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Post-office Department will resume communication between the West and New-Orleans by the Mississippi, as soon as it shall ascertain that it can be done with safety. The mails between the Atlantic cities and New-York will continue to be carried in the usual way.

PRICES IN NEW-YORK AND RICHMOND.

The following interesting table has been compiled in one of the public Departments:

Article.	Average price in Richmond.	Average price in New-York.	Proport'te Difference as 100 to
Bacon	$1 45@$1 50 ₱ ℔.	5⅜@ 7¼ ₱ ℔.	2.269
Hams	1 55@ 1 60 ₱ ℔.	10@ 11⅜ ₱ ℔.	1.465
White Beans	18 00@20 00 ₱ bu.	$3 30@$3 40 ₱ bu.	.567
Butter, good	1 75@ 2 00 ₱ ℔.	21@ 22 ₱ ℔.	.872
Beeswax	2 00@ — ₱ ℔.	45@ 46 ₱ ℔.	.439
Corn	9 50@10 00 ₱ bu.	65@ 72 ₱ bu.	1.423
Ad. Candles	4 50@ 5 00 ₱ ℔.	19@ 22½ ₱ ℔.	2.289
Coffee	3 75@ 4 00 ₱ ℔.	29@ 35 ₱ ℔.	1.201
D'd Apples	10 00@11 00 ₱ bu.	1 65@ — ₱ bu.	.636
Peaches	15 00@16 00 ₱ bu.	2 86@ 3 08 ₱ bu.	.522
Flour	31 50@35 00 ₱ bbl.	5 40@ 9 00 ₱ bbl.	.462
Flaxseed	7 00@ — ₱ bu.	2 40@ 2 50 ₱ bu.	.286
Hay	8 00@10 00 ₱ 100℔s.	80@ 90 ₱ 100℔s.	1,059
Hides, Dry	1 55@ 1 60 ₱ ℔.	19@ 23 ₱ ℔.	.750
Lard	1 50@ 1 55 ₱ ℔.	9¼@ 10 ₱ ℔.	1.584
Leather, sole	3 50@ 3 75 ₱ ℔.	27@ 29 ₱ ℔.	1.295
Leather, upp.	5 00@ 5 50 ₱ ℔.	32@ 34 ₱ ℔.	1.591
Lime	10 00@ — ₱ bbl.	1 00@ — ₱ bbl.	1.00
Molasses	8 25@ 8 50 ₱ gal.	34@ 43 ₱ gal.	2.175
Oats	5 50@ 6 00 ₱ bu.	70@ 76 ₱ bu.	.788
Potatoes, Ir'h	10 00@15 00 ₱ bu.	60@ 90 ₱ bu.	1.666
Peas	12 00@15 00 ₱ bu.	1 00@ 1 05 ₱ bu.	1.317
Rye	7 00@ — ₱ bu.	1 02@ 1 05 ₱ bu.	.671
Rice	18@ 20 ₱ ℔.	5⅝@ 8¼ ₱ ℔.	.276
Timothy'd	7 50@ — ₱ bu.	2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bu.	.353
Cloverseed	24 00@25 00 ₱ bu.	4 48@ 5 18 ₱ bu.	.507
Salt	126 00@ — ₱ bbl.	2 50@ — ₱ bbl.	5.040
Sugar	1 50@ 1 60 ₱ ℔.	10⅛@ 13 ₱ ℔.	1.216
Wheat	6 50@ 7 00 ₱ bu.	1 08@ 1 32 ₱ bu.	.562
Whisky	25 00@30 00 ₱ gal.	4 48@ — ₱ gal.	6.593

Cotton in Richmond, 50c.@55c. per pound; in New-York, 57c.@90c.—proportion as 100 to 140.

Thus on thirty-one articles the average price is greater in Richmond than in New-York as 100 to 1.314.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Admiral LEE, in a communication dated off Newport's News, incloses a copy of a report from Capt. CASE, respecting the driving ashore of the *Penobscot*, and the subsequent abandonment by her crew of the steamer *Kate*, on the 12th inst., at the south end of Smith's Island. An attempt was made by the Penobscot's crew to get her afloat under the guns of the blockaders, but without success, and she was subsequently burned. It is reported to have been a double-screw schooner-rigged iron steamer, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, and a notorious blockade runner.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

Incidents, &c.

WHAT CITIZENS SHOULD DO.

There is reason for believing that very many order-loving citizens know where goods, stolen during the riots, were carried, or have since been stored, yet are hesitating in giving information to the Police, lest so doing would beget for them trouble. Such hesitancy is culpable, cowardly and groundless as well; information given at headquarters, or at any of the precincts, will not involve the party in any way whatever, and publicity will not be given to the name. It is the bounden, imperative duty of citizens having such information, to give it at once; not only this information, but all they possess which can in any way aid in the intelligent action of the authorities in their efforts to recover the stolen property, or arrest principals in or accessories to the riots. No man who will withhold information of this character is worthy of his citizenship.

SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

Superintendent KENNEDY is rapidly recovering from his severe injuries, is on his feet again, and devotes several hours a day to his duties at headquarters. He yesterday visited the Mayor, and made a partial tour of the City. He was set upon by the mob the first day of the riots, and when rescued was so bruised, bleeding and swollen, as to be unrecognizable; it was not thought he could survive. A vigorous constitution and skillful surgeons have brought him through, not again we hope to endure such an ordeal.

ARREST OF THREE MEN CHARGED WITH HANGING A NEGRO.

Late Wednesday night, Roundsmen ROBBERS and GUNNER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, obtained information of a positive nature relative to the killing and subsequent hanging of a colored man on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, on the third day of the riot. It will be remembered that he was attacked in the street, brutally beaten, his throat cut, and when entirely dead, his body was hung on the nearest lamp-post. It remained suspended there for some hours, until finally a few policemen, who dared to brave the fury of the mob, cut it down and conveyed it to the Station-house.

The officers at once proceeded to arrest the parties. Their names are MARKS JOHN SILVER, an Englishman by birth, aged 30 years; OWEN MCKINNEY, aged 32 years, born in the United States, and DENNIS CAREY, an Irish carman, 20 years old.

CAREY has confessed that he beat and kicked the colored man in question, but he denies that he took any part in hanging him. The other prisoners were unwilling to make any admissions whatever. SILVER is a tailor by trade, and MCKINNEY says he is a molder. The three prisoners were sent to Police headquarters to await the action of the criminal Courts.

The charges against the parties are made by respectable citizens. What these gentlemen know in regard to the assault, murder and hanging will not be given before their testimony in Court, but then they will reveal facts of brutality and horror which will tax credulity. It is understood, however, that one of them saw SILVER lift up the body of the colored man while the others adjusted the noose, and tied the other end of the rope to the lamp-post; and that just previously the same witness saw SILVER beating and kicking the poor man in the most violent manner as he lay in the gutter in an insensible condition.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE RIOT.

Coroner NAUMAN, yesterday, held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of PATRICK SHEEDY MCNAMARA, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years. The testimony in the case tended to show that the deceased was injured by the clubs of Police officers, while he was standing in the door of his boarding-house in Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The occurrence took place on Tuesday, July 14, while the officers were endeavoring to quell a riot in that neighborhood. MCNAMARA was taken to Bellevue, where he died in a few hours. The jury rendered a verdict that "Deceased came to his death from injuries received during the riot, July 14, 1863."

ANOTHER RIOTER CAUGHT.

PATRICK SWEENY was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, charged with having, on the night of Tuesday, the 14th inst., been actively engaged in trying to burn out the houses occupied by colored people in Thompson-street. The prisoner was seen, by several respectable witnesses, at the head of a band of men and boys who were engaged in gathering straw, old barrels, and other combustible materials, for the purpose of kindling a fire among the tenement houses of the negroes. He was also heard to urge them on, and advised them to fire the premises of every colored person in the neighborhood.

The accused was committed, without bail, upon the charge of being an accessory to the crime of arson in the first degree.

FURTHER ARRESTS AND MORE PROPERTY.

THOMAS CONNERS, an Irishman, residing at No. 13 Little Twelfth-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer MCCONNELL, of the Sixteenth Precinct, charged with stealing, during the late riots, from the dwelling of Mr. GIBBONS, No. 19 Lamartine-place, a quantity of valuable household furniture, consisting in part of a marble-top table, a very superior clock, a mahogany dressing-case, a quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., valued at over $800.

Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused without bail to answer the charges preferred against him.

MORE PROPERTY RECOVERED.

The Police under Capt. STEERS, of the Thirteenth Precinct, report having recovered goods valued at $1,000, which were stolen from stores in Grand-street during the riots. As fast as the owners appear and prove their property, it is returned to them.

MARGARET HAN, of No. 152 West Thirty-second-street, was brought to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, having in her possession a feather-bed, which she said she had taken from the fire in Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The property was detained, and the woman committed.

THE COLORED SUFFERERS.

The reaction in feeling, so far as fear of the rioters is concerned, was plainly manifested, yesterday, by the number of visitors at the Merchants' Relief Depot, No. 350 Fourth-street, all bringing bundles of clothing or supplies of food, and many seeking for colored servants. There will be few of this race homeless very long, if the demand for help continues. The lawyers who have volunteered their services have made arrangements to have claims for damages or losses received at the depot, and assigned to counsel, every day, from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 5½ P. M. The sufferers should be prompt in appearing. It is expected that a physician will be in attendance to-day, to give gratuitous medical advice.

The Troubles at Staten Island on Monday Last.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY HELD YESTERDAY RELATIVE THERETO.

The Military Court of Inquiry into the recent affray between the citizens and military, which occurred on Monday last, resulting in the death of a soldier and a citizen, and the wounding of another soldier, as heretofore published, was held at Camp Newdorp, Sprague Barracks, yesterday forenoon.

The Court was composed of the following officers:

President, Col. CLEVELAND WINSLOW, Fifth New-York State Volunteers.

Col. Frank Jones, Thirty-first regiment.

Capt. W. P. Hallett, Thirteenth New-York cavalry and Acting Recorder for the Court.

Capt. J. P. Holliers, Seventeenth New-York State Volunteers.

Lieut. John J. Meding, Jr., One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment.

The Court fully organized at 12 o'clock.

The first witness called was *Capt. John Canby*, of the Eleventh New-York Volunteers, who deposed in substance as follows:

On the evening of Monday last I left the City of New-York in command of a detachment of eighty-five men at five o'clock; they landed together at the Vanderbilt Landing; shortly after the men landed they stacked their arms; I placed a guard over the arms, and endeavored to look after the men; went in company with another officer to a dining saloon, and finding some of them there, and drinking, ordered them out, and endeavored to get them to leave the saloon; there were not more than five or six men of the detachment drunk on the boat, and they could hardly be said to be drunk, but were under the influence of liquor; I thought that all the men of the detachment were on the cars before they started for the camp; I heard that two of my men had been injured, but I was not present at the time; the two injured men were left at the Seaman's Retreat; after that I went back to Quarantine Landing, and I found more men there; I stopped there all night.

Col. Winslow—What made you leave your men at the Vanderbilt landing? You should have stopped with them at all hazards.

Witness—They would not take my advice, nor that of any other officer.

Col. Winslow—You were in charge of a detachment of men, and if two happened to be wounded, that was no reason why you should permit the others to leave your order.

Col. Jones—Was either Walsh or Cook intoxicated?

Witness—I think Walsh was the worse of liquor, but I cannot say anything about Cook.

Col. Jones—And you don't know generally of the circumstances connected with the injuries?

Witness—I do not.

Col. Jones—Were Lieuts. Fisher, Carroll, or Towers there, and, if so, were they under the influence of liquor?

Witness—They were not.

Col. Jones—After the men arrived at Vanderbilt Landing did you tell any officer to look after your men?

Witness—I did not.

This concluded the evidence of Capt. John Canby. The following answers were made to inquiries by members of the Court:

To Capt. W. P. Hallett—As long as we were stationed at the arsenal there was no roll call made, of the 85 men; nor had we a roll call during the seven days we were stationed there. I was in command of the men at the arsenal, or a part of them, and I never heard a roll called. I did not know six men out of the whole 85.

To Capt. J. P. Holliers—During the time the arms were stacked at the Vanderbilt Landing, I remained there about 20 minutes.

To Capt. Hallett—At the time Capt. Sage handed the men over to me, I was aware that their muskets were loaded.

A recess for a short time was then given by the President of the Court.

AFTERNOON INQUIRY.

The first witness called, after the recess, was Lieut. Wm. E. Fisher, who testified as follows:

My name is Wm. E. Fisher; I am a Lieutenant in the Eleventh New-York Volunteers; I was in New-York during the riots; I arrived with the men at the Vanderbilt landing, and after I arrived there I went to see that no more of the men were behind on the boat; I came off, and when I went ashore I observed that the arms of the soldiers were stacked; there was a Lieutenant of the Thirty-sixth regiment on the boat; after we arrived we went into a saloon, where I got a drink; on leaving the house I learned that one of our men was killed; I then hurried to the cars, and when I got there I heard that a second man of the detachment was killed; I understood that a great portion of the men had left after that for the Quarantine Station; Capt. Canby was with me on the boat; I was the Lieutenant in command; I gave no orders to the men whatever after landing.

President—What was the first thing you did after landing?

Witness—We went first to a saloon; I was not in command.

President—And what did you observe when you entered the saloon?

Witness—I saw some of our men there, and they appeared to be under the influence of liquor.

President—And what after that?

Witness—When we landed none of the men seemed to have any trouble with the people; and before the cars started the men were supposed to be all on the cars. When the cars left I was on the platform. Having been told that two of our men were hurt on the track, I left the cars and found one of our men bleeding, and at that time I saw crowds of citizens around him. Some of them were washing him. There was a man with a red shirt on, who appeared to be running, and there were twenty-five or thirty following his track. I then drew my revolver and fired three shots. I then told the men remaining to come out of the cars. I fired at the man with the red shirt, and I thought I had him. In a few moments thirty or forty of the men came up to me. When they came up I ordered them to march "double quick." We then turned to the left of the track. When the men came out they fired five or six vollies without my order. I then ordered them to chase the mob, and I went with them. I took eleven or twelve prisoners, and after taking them they told me that they were innocent. This occurred about eleven o'clock.

The further evidence of this witness corroborated that of Capt. Canby, that there was no roll call at the Arsenal for seven days.

Col. Jones—Was there any necessity to fire on the mob at the time?

Witness—I think there was, after two of our men being shot.

Col. Jones—They were running, and were you not chasing them?

Witness—We called upon them to halt, and they did not.

Col. Jones—Was Capt. Canby under the influence of liquor?

Witness—No, Sir.

Col. Jones—I should like you, Lieut. Fisher, to answer the question in the same spirit in which the question is asked, and that is as to firing on the people when you discovered they were running.

President to Witness—You mean the mob was running when you fired at them?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Col. Jones—Were any of the prisoners you took on that evening found to be among the men that were running?

Witness—I cannot say they were, but it looked very suspicious.

To the President of the Court—Did you see any of the citizens that were killed there that evening?

Witness—I did not.

To Col. Jones—Did you know subsequently that the man with the red shirt was the man that was killed?

Witness—No, Sir, I did not.

The Inquiry was at this stage of the proceedings adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Military.

THE CITY REGIMENTS.

As will be seen by the annexed orders, detachments of all the infantry regiments under the command of Gen. SANDFORD are to be detailed for duty at their respective headquarters for the present. Nearly all the regiments have been mustered out of the United States service, but as yet they have not received their pay:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—The division will hold itself in readiness for duty upon short notice.

The commandants of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments, will each detail 100 men for duty during the present emergency, to remain in their respective regimental armories, subject to the orders of the general officer of the day, and to be relieved from time to time by other details from their own regiments by direction of their commandants. But the quarters of the Eighth regiment will remain at the State Arsenal until further orders.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN EWEN is appointed general officer of the day until further orders. He will make his headquarters at the Metropolitan Police Station, No. 300 Mulberry-street, for more convenient coöperation with the Police Department, and will issue orders from thence for such detachments as may be necessary to any officer in charge of the regimental depots.

In case a larger force should be required than is above detailed, Gen. EWEN will report for orders to the Major-General.

Gen. EWEN will place his Staff on duty and his brigade Major will act as Field Officer of the day, and make daily reports to the Major-General of the location and force of detachments on special duty. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

J. H. WILCOX, Division Inspector.

GEN. EWEN.

Gen. EWEN was at his head-quarters yesterday, and to-day commences the active duties of his department. If, in case of a disturbance, the police are not strong enough to quell it, Gen. EWEN will detail a force of troops to coöperate with them. Although the emergency may be considered passed, yet the vigilance of the authorities is unrelaxed, and measures are being perfected to immediately suppress the first symptoms of any outbreak. Gen. EWEN is an officer who has won the respect of all who have served under him, and no doubt is entertained of his ability to give entire satisfaction in the position he holds. He commanded a brigade of New-York troops in the late Pennsylvania campaign.

GEN. BURNETT'S BRIGADE.

The ranks of the various regiments comprising Gen. BURNETT's brigade, are becoming rapidly filled with men who have already seen service. The Burnside Rifles will have a full complement of men by Monday. Capt. TIMOTHY WATERS, of the old Scott Life Guards, recruited several veterans yesterday, and it is believed the Thirty-eighth regiment will appear again in full force. Portions of other regiments that have seen service, have signified a desire to join Gen. BURNETT's command. Yesterday the Inspector-General forwarded blank pay rolls to Gen. BURNETT's Headquarters, so that in a day or two the men who served during the late riot will receive the compensation due them. Capts. FRED. J. DEAN and CHARLES ROGERS, are engaged in raising two new companies for the brigade. Both of these officers have seen service in the field, and during the riot acted as Company commanders in the First regiment Citizens' Volunteer Corps.

A CONGRATULATORY LETTER BY GEN. WOOL TO COL. T. P. MOTT.

The following is an extract of a letter of Major-Gen. WOOL to Col. T. P. MOTT:

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1863.

* * * * Your gallantry and good conduct manifested on this occasion, together with that at Gramercy Park, when Capt. BRENNING, Fourteenth New-York cavalry, and Capt. PUTNAM, Twelfth United States infantry, who acted a gallant part, and under your orders drove the rioters out of the houses which they were plundering, and drove them through the avenues, commands my highest admiration, inasmuch as it is believed to have given the final check and dispersion to the rioters, who did not appear afterward in any part of the City.

Those gentlemen who accompanied you: Gen. Dodge, Col. Winslow, Major Glassey, Major Varick, Major Bassford, Fourteenth New-York cavalry; Surgeon Skilton, of your Staff, Capt. Stebbins, Capt W. H. Prescott, Sixteenth United States infantry; Adjt. Chesbrough, of your Staff, Lieut. Graley, Fourteenth New-York cavalry; Messrs. Holberton and Stone, and all others who acted with you on that occasion, are entitled to the thanks of a grateful city.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

Col. T. P. Mott, commanding Fourteenth New-York cavalry, New-York.

EFFICIENCY APPRECIATED.

Owing to the able and efficient services rendered, during the riots in New-York, by Col. CHARLES W. DARLING, late of Gov. MORGAN's Staff, Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD has conferred on him an appointment on his Staff, with rank of Colonel. Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD has also presented him with a written testimonial expressive of his thanks and approbation.

SPECIAL AND GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT N. G., S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS.—Companies F, D, and H, are hereby directed to assemble at Centre Market drill-room to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of holding themselves in readiness for any service which may be required.

Capt. EBELSBACHER will assume command and will report in person to the commandant of the regiment, at the above mentioned hour and place, for instructions.

Each Company will furnish two commissioned officers only, to be selected by their commandants. Arms, ammunition and rations, will be furnished at the armory. By order of

JOEL W. MASON, Colonel.

E. B. KINNY, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY SECOND NATIONAL GUARD S. N. Y., Palace Gardens, Fourteenth-street,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The command will assemble to-morrow, July 24, at these headquarters, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of being mustered out of the United States service. By order of

Col. ASPINWALL.

W. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

Members of old regiments about to be mustered out of service, and desirous of maintaining and improving their present dearly-earned knowledge of military drill, may advantageously attain that object by connecting themselves with the Tenth regiment New-York National Guard. This regiment is, as its designation implies, a militia organization. It has been mustered into the New-York State service, and is now doing duty, under State pay, at the arsenal at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. It was originally organized with a view to immediate service in the field, for a period of three months. It is, however, highly probable that the whole term may expire in the State service. Uniforms, arms and equipments are furnished, and pay from the time of enlistment.

THE BROOKLYN THIRTEENTH.

The Brooklyn Thirteenth, Col. JOHN B. WOODWARD, will be mustered out of the United States service and paid off in greenbacks to-day at 10 o'clock. The regiment deserves well of its fellow citizens; its immediate response to the call of the Government; its endurance under hunger, thirst, forced marches, delays and various annoyances; its behavior in the face of the enemy, and last, but not least, its heartfelt desire and struggle to reach this City "in time to put down the mob," are each and all reasons sufficient to entitle the Thirteenth to "three times three and a tiger."

New-Jersey.

THE DRAFT QUESTION IN HUDSON CITY.—A special meeting of the Common Council of Hudson City was convened by call of the Mayor on Wednesday night, to take action on the impending draft. A private discussion took place, after which the meeting was organized, and, on motion, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

A petition was received from taxpayers, asking the Council to appropriate such a sum of money as will be sufficient to induce volunteers to enlist under the last call of the President, and save the city from the necessity of a draft. The matter will be acted upon at the next meeting.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gens. A. J. Hamilton, Texas, and J. C. Stone, Kansas; Judge O. N. Shannon, Ohio; Col. Wm. Shaw, Home Guards; Capt. Moore, U. S. A.; H. K. Wells, Indiana; S. D. Caldwell, Fredonia, and C. B. Armstrong, Rhode Island, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Jay Cooke, Philadelphia; H. D. Cooke, Washington; A. A. Dunlap and wife, Albany; Ashton Greene, Boston; H. P. Weddell, Cleveland, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. James Alden, U. S. sloop-of-war *Richmond*; Capt. W. Dillon, Wheeling; Capt. J. B. Wheeler, Harrisburgh; Geo. Pomeroy and F. C. Jeffrey, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Alfred Wilkinson, Syracuse; J. W. Paige, Jr., Boston; A. C. and H. A. Burt, Detroit, are at the Brevoort House.

D. McPherson, Boston; J. S. Parsons, Mass.; A. H. Littlefield, Pawtucket, and M. M. Rhodes, Taunton, are at the Lafarge House.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles; highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Colorific Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed best and satisfactory, or money returned. Sold by druggists.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD.
General Agents, No. 62 John-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, natural, reliable, instantaneous. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
They leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

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FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

At Church, at Home and Visiting Cards, the most elegant in the City. Seals, French note papers, silver plates, &c. EVERDELL'S, No 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

CARTER—COCHRAN.—At Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 22, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, Rev. THOMAS CARTER and MARY, daughter of the late James B. Cochran, Esq., all of New-York.

FITCH—MAPES.—In West Farms, N. Y., at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. P. Van Wyck, on Wednesday, July 22, THEODORE FITCH and CORNELIA E., daughter of Benjamin Mapes, all of West Farms, N. Y. No cards.

JACKSON—CROSSMAN.—On Thursday, July 23, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. J. H Price, Rector, HENRY A. JACKSON and JANE C., daughter of James W. Crossman, Esq.

SMALLEY—OVERTON.—On Thursday, July 23, by Rev. Dr Edmund Roberts, Col. H. A SMALLEY, U. S. A., West Point, N. Y., and JULIA FRANCES OVERTON, of this City. No cards.

WILSON—MANLY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 15, by Rev. William S. Irwin, Mr CHARLES S. WILSON and Miss LETITIA MANLY, both of the above place.

WEEKS—ROSS.—On Wednesday, July 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., MATHEW H. WEEKS and AMANDA G. TOWNLEY, daughter of George H. Ross, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—In Milton, North River, on Tuesday, July 21, ISABEL, infant daughter of Wm. E. and Josephine H. Bartlett, of this City.

CRUDEN.—On Thursday, July 23, JENNET ELIZABETH, only daughter of B. McR. and Jennet Cruden, aged 4 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 201 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, on Saturday, July 25, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIDSON.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, July 23, at 10 o'clock P. M., SAMUEL DAVIDSON, Esq., in the 77th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will appear in to-morrow's paper.

CHAPIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 23, MARY ACHSAH, eldest daughter of Luther and Mary W. Chapin, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, July 25, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, on Portland-av., third house from DeKalb-av., without further invitation.

HUNT.—On Wednesday, July 22, ELIZABETH HUNT, after a short but painful illness, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, July 24, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 120 East 27th-st.

LEE.—On Wednesday, July 22, LOUIS R., son of J. R. and Mary J. Lee, aged 3 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 24, at 3 o'clock.

STACEY.—At Aubrey Farm, near Geneva, N. Y., on Friday, July 17, CHARLES AUBREY, son of the late James G. Stacey, aged 25 years.

TAPPAN.—In New-Haven, on Tuesday, July 21, after a long and painful illness, FRANCES ANTILL, wife of Arthur Tappan.

THURSTON.—On Saturday, July 18, in Washington Hospital, Gettysburgh, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburgh on Wednesday, July 1, ROBERT PRICE THURSTON, a member of Company E, 14th regiment New-York State Militia.

The relatives and friends of the family, and all members of the 14th Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Northwest Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Ganse,) 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Friday, July 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHITNEY.—On Thursday, July 23, of cholera infantum, CARRIE LOUISE, infant daughter of Thomas E. and Antoinette H. Whitney, aged 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 25, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 18 Willow-place, Brooklyn, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 393.—July 23, 1863.
56, 67, 42, 53, 38, 41, 2, 28, 26, 63, 17, 68.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 394.—July 23, 1863.
8, 6, 75, 42, 57, 60, 3, 72, 15, 67, 47, 20, 34.
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MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
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PILES.
DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.
Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure*.
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FROM AUCTION,
TO BE RETAILED
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
100 DOZEN FINE WHITE SHIRTS..........each $1 75
50 DOZEN JEAN DRAWERS.......... 1 25
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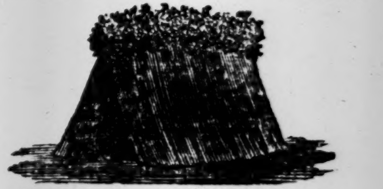
ALSO, A LOT OF HALF HOSE, &c
I have purchased the above goods at auction, and will retail them at a small advance.
S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER,
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.
It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.
N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.
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PILES, PILES.—PYNE'S FRENCH PELEONICA, a specific for the Piles. This article is warranted by all who sell it to effect a cure or the money refunded. Price $1. For sale by
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And by the proprietor, E. PYNE, No. 713 Broadway, who will forward it by mail on receipt of price.

BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR, FOR CORNS, bunions, tender feet, &c., 25c. and 50c. per box. For inflamed bunions, festered corns, ingrowing nails, &c., use Dr. Briggs' Curative. Sold by Druggists, and sent by mail, 50c. and $1 per box. Corns, bunions, bad nails, &c., cured by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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By HELEN MODET.
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"A new book by a new author is sufficient in itself to pique literary curiosity. This book will do more than gratify curiosity. There is about it a freshness of tone which would make us pronounce its author as unhackneyed in the ways of the world as in book-making, did not the variety of its characters, the intricacy of its plot, and the sprightliness and ease of its conversations, indicate an acquaintance with the deep things of human nature and a social tact which we can scarcely believe belong to a novice. The purity of its sentiments and the excellent lesson taught in its pages give the book a claim to yet higher commendation."

D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
WAR PICTURES OF THE SOUTH. By Col. B. ESTVAN. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
WHAT TO EAT AND HOW TO COOK IT—Containing over One Thousand Receipts, systematically and practically arranged, to enable the housekeeper to prepare the most difficult or simpler dishes in the best manner. By PIERRE BLOT, late editor of the "Almanach Gastronomique," of Paris, and other gastronomical works. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.
A CRITICAL HISTORY OF FREE THOUGHT IN REFERENCE TO THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. Eight Lectures preached before the University of Oxford in the year 1862. By ADAM STOREY FARRAR, M. A. 1 vol., 12mo. $2.
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THE HOLY WORD IN ITS OWN DEFENCE. An Answer to Colenso. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.
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Price $1 50.
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ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION,
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A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c.
Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 40c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.
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MME DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The Fall Number and commencement of the fourth volume, ready Sept. 1, will contain five useful full-size patterns, worth 75 cents; a splendid and large parlor engraving of Empress Eugenie and her Maids of Honor, worth twice the cost of the magazine; a splendid colored Fashion Plate; a large sheet of Braid and Embroidery Patterns, and many other valuable novelties too numerous to mention. Single copies, 25 cents. Yearly, $1, with 50 cents' worth of extra patterns of our own selection, and an excellent Cart de Visite of the Liliputians as a premium; postage on the premiums two cents extra. To all new subscribers who commence with the Fall Number, the present Summer Number will be sent free, if requested.
FORM OF AN ORDER.—Mme. Demorest will find inclosed $1, and two cents for postage on the premiums, for which please send me your *Mirror of Fashions* for one year, commencing with the Fall Number; also send the Summer number, and oblige yours, —— ——.
Give your address in full, and address it to
MME. DEMOREST,
No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONSCRIPTS.—BUY THE NEW SONG, "How are you Conscript?" Price 25 cents. For sale at all music-stores, or mailed, post paid, on receipt of the price, by HENRY TOLMAN & CO., No. 291 Washington-st., Boston.

MILITARY.

CITIZENS OF THE 22D WARD.—ENROL in an independent military organization, for public protection. Headquarters corner of 47th-st. and Broadway. Drill at 8 o'clock P. M.

IRA O. MILLER, Secretary.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE Fund for the Relief of the Colored People who suffered by the late riot:

Geo. S Stephenson & Co	$150	Chas. B Tatham	$250
The Misses Thurston, of Brooklyn	25	Benj. Tatham	250
A. H. Sibley	100	Jno. C Sanford	100
Wm. C. Noyes	100	Bacon & Hyde	50
Mrs. Caroline A. Wyeth	100	Thorne, Watson & Bateman	200
Miss Mary T. Wyeth	50	Andrews, Gibbons & Co.	100
D. A. Cushman	50	Thos. Small & Sons	100
Peck & Church	50	Ambrose K. Ely	100
M. P. T	5	Geo. Palen & Co	100
G. C. W	5	Corse, Pratt & Co	100
Cash	5	Hoyt Brothers	100
Wylie & Wade	100	R. Stout, Son & Co.	100
Ezra Wheeler & Co.	100	S. & C. H Isham	100
Edward Penfold	100	J. C. Rockwell	100
Jas. I. Van Allen	100	Mattison & McCoy	100
Robert Bayard	100	Thos. Fraser, Bro & Co.	100
Edgar Ketchum	80	Edw. Godfrey & Sons	50
J. Cowper Lord	50	Cash, (D M. & Co.,)	50
Chas. Butler	50	Rees & Hoyt	50
Mason Brothers	50	Reese & Pearsall	50
Daniel Huntington	25	Bulkley & Lapham	50
Cunningham, Frost & Throckmortons	50	Weizel & Weidemeyer	25
S. C Burdett	30	Terry Bros	25
Wm. Mitcheltree	50	M. Mattison	25
First Congregational Church, Waterbury, Conn	47	F. & T. Fawcett	25
Kent & Co	100	Barnet, Clarendon & Lapham	25
Jacob Underhill & Co.	50	H. D. Hull & Co	25
Educator	2	Palen & Hunt	25
Bradford B. Wood, by Samuel Wood, Attorney	25	E. T. Brown	25
J. W. Wheeler, Hyde P'k	25	H. G. Ely	20
Thos. F. Smith	25	Cash	10
Joseph Sampson	250	Cash	10
J. W. Paige & Co.	100	S W. Keeler	50
Chas. C. Goodhue	200	Cash	10
Jno. A. Stevens	100	Cash (mechanic)	1
Joseph Walker	50	Archibald Russell	100
Geo. Ellis	25	Bullard & Co.	100
R. R. Graves & Co	100	J. Hess & Co	20
Mead, Lacey & Co	100	Through H. J. Raymond, from Benedict, Hall & Co	250
Chaplain, U. S. Navy	25	From E. E. Dunbar, Treasurer	100
Alex. Van Rensselaer	100	From Jos. J. Bickwell	100
Bradley & Howe	50	From D. B Eaton	25
Eli Wainright	50	From Alonzo Potter	25
Schieffelin Bros. & Co	100	H. W. T. Mali & Co	100
Jos. L. Lewis	100	Benkard & Hutton	100
Jno. K. Myers	100	Wm. Lottimer & Co	100
West Presbyterian Church, by A D. F. Randolph	220	Claflin, Mellen & Co	100
Cash	5	E. S. Jaffray & Co	100
H. H. Swift	100	Geo Bliss & Co	100
Thomas H. Maghee	100	Loeschick, Wesendonck & Co	100
A Rochester lady	3	Brown Bros. & Co	250
Hamilton Fish	100	E. W. Keeler	50
Robert Haydock	25	Cash, (W. and M)	50
George W. Abbe	25	Fisher, Donnelly & Co.	50
Gross & March	100	A. Rusche & Co	50
James L. Morgan & Co.	100	Myers & Co	50
Richard Berry	25	Victor & Achelse	50
Dr. Charles D. Smith	20	B. and M	25
Cash	50	Strasbury, B. & Co	25
Produce Exchange	711	Cash	25
		H. & Co	25

Total.......... $9,354 00
Previously acknowledged.......... 14,271 56
Total amount to date.......... $23,625 56

No persons are authorized to collect for the Committee. All contributions to be sent direct to the Treasurer, or through some person known to donor.

Clothing and applications for relief received at No. 350 4th-st.

JON. STURGES, Treasurer.

CHALLENGE TO THE WINNER OF YESTERDAY'S BOAT RACE.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

I hereby challenge the winner of to-day's boat race to row me a race of from three to five miles, within three months from date, the place to be mutually agreed upon, for from $1,000 to $2,000 aside.

ANDREW FAY,
No. 355 Pearl-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton.*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.
DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.
Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

10.000 MUSKETS FOR SALE—FIRST-class arms. Apply to
H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

Americans Abroad.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN'S American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, Eng., for week ending July 11, 1863: Rev. Dr. Canfield and son, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Lloyd, child and servant, New-York; Rev. W. O. Lamson, Paris; Charles C. Flint, Boston; Richard Lather, New-York; Charles Morgan and wife, New-York; A. W. Griswold and lady, New-York; Wm. Viall and daughter, New-York; C. Rathbone, U. S. N.; F. G. Kinney, New-York; H. A. Smythe, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. P. Stevens, New-York; R. D. Howe, Cleveland, O.; T. W. Laundon, Elyria, O.; Joseph L. Rathbone, Albany; L. J. Levy, New-York; Justus D. Watson, Manchester, N. H.

THE TREASON CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The counsel for O'NEILL, HEILAND, and BENECKER, who were bound over on the charge of treason and corresponding with the enemies of the Government, and the United States District Attorney, have agreed to submit the testimony taken before United States Commissioner SMITH to Judge CADWALADER, and abide by his decision upon it, in respect to the offence or offences upon which the accused shall be held to answer, as well as to the amount of bail to be required, if the Judge shall think that bail can be taken. —*Philadelphia Ledger, July 21.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	July 26	Quebec	Liverpool.
Hammonia	July 25	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	July 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	July 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	July 14	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Locust Point	July 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	July 25	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

Ocean Queen	July 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Borussia, via* Southampton and Hamburgh, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburg*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Central America, &c.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific, by the *Ocean Queen*, close on Thursday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife; a front parlor and bedroom attached, furnished, with board in a quiet private family; location must be between 23d and 32d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; strictest references given and required. Address, stating terms, J. V. N. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL, QUIET, private family, by a gentleman and wife, who will furnish their room or rooms; the location desired between 12th and 26th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. A permanent arrangement desirable. The best of references given and required. Address T. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR A single gentleman, in a respectable private family, in Westchester County, one hour's drive from the City Hall, where the comforts of a home can be had, with stabling for one or two horses if required. Altogether, a desirable place. Address A. B. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM-house in this State, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, a young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM house, on or near the Hudson River, about one or two hours' ride from the City, for a gentleman, wife, infant and servant. A religious family preferred. Address ALPHA, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, with an infant and nurse, on a farm in a healthy location, not far from the City. Terms moderate. Address E. B. R., No. 309 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—SEVERAL large and pleasant rooms, with good board, convenient to the railroad depot. Can be obtained on application to D. ROSS at the store opposite the station.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS, on and after July 1, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-st. at 6¼ A. M. and 4¼ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 50c.
J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE—RED BANK, Monmouth County, N. J., is now open for the reception of transient and permanent visitors. It is 1½ hours from foot of Murray-st., by steamer *J. D. Beers* and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, leaving daily except Sunday, at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

THE "WINDERMERE HOUSE," GREENWOOD LAKE.—Cool, invigorating, buoyant atmosphere, beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c. Through tickets to the house by Erie Railway, foot of Chambers-st., viâ Chesterville or Warwick.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., is now open for the season. Persons wishing pleasant rooms can be accommodated.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S

CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.* "We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.* "As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist. Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y. F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York. For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DECAMP, No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUSH & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS. SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH. Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent post free.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by two experienced young women, situations; one as good cook; she understands baking and pastry of all kinds, and is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and washer; both can give the best of reference as to character and capability; would go a short distance in the country to good homes. Address for two days No. 26 2d-av., up stairs, Room No. 7.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; meats, poultry and pastry, or regular laundress. Wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Good reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 14 East 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the milk depot.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress, who understands all kinds of family sewing, and cutting and fitting children's dresses; good City reference given. Call at No. 111 West 14th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT English woman, who has lived in England and France, a situation as nurse and to travel with a lady; speaks French fluently; sews neatly; wages, $8 a month. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; is capable to take charge of a nursery. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 221 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American Protestant woman, without any incumbrance, wishes a situation as housekeeper; one that is handy with her needle and is not afraid to work; or would do chamberwork or plain sewing in a small family. Call at No. 54 West Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as seamstress or chambermaid; is capable of doing any kind of family sewing by hand or machine; good City references. Call for two days at No. 179 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places; also, German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, strong, active, industrious and well-educated, wishes a situation as book-keeper, salesman, porter, or any other place; is not afraid of hard work. Address GEORGE WALTER, No. 94 East 13th-st.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk or salesman in a book or stationery house, or any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good City reference. Address COPYIST, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as salesman or general clerk in a wholesale grocery house, or any mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can influence some trade and give good City references. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Scotchman; can be highly recommended by the most respectable families in this City as groom and coachman; has had long experience in the old country and this. Any commands left with Mr. WATERS, saddler, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, will be attended to; or address B. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and to assist in or take care of a small garden; has six years' experience in the above capacity; that he is respectable and knows his business his references will show; can milk. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a Protestant (American) man, who understands his business thoroughly; best of City reference given. Call at or address T. W. K., No. 113 West 15th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a situation as coachman in a private family; he understands all the duties that belong to the business, also gardening; has good reference. Address M. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, who has first-class recommendations, a situation as coachman; would not object to make himself generally useful; country preferred. Can be seen or heard of at Mr. HENDERSON'S, No. 73 Nassau-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; he fully understands it in every manner; good reference given. Address C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single American young man; is a first-class groom, and a good careful driver; country preferred. Address G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION was removed to No. 47 Greenwich-st., where both employers and laboring men will find it to their advantage to apply.

HELP WANTED

A HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN or German girl as house servant; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and have first-class references. Apply at No. 185 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, as nurse and chambermaid, a Protestant girl, having first-class City references. Apply at the advertising desk of this Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN BOY, ABOUT 14 years old, in a Custom-house broker's office; must reside in the City and willing to work. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 3,924 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A BROKER'S OFfice; one who has some knowledge of the Custom-house business would be preferred. Address G., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR SERVICE AT UNITED STATES General Hospital, David's Island, 50 contract nurses. Terms $13 per month, clothing and rations. For particulars, apply to Medical Director, No. 458 Broome-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. GREEN, OF NO. 950 BROADWAY, has a large number of the best situations for City and country, at highest wages, for Catholics and Protestants; 20 cooks do. Reliable help of every calling at her Agency of Employment.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE A YOUNG man to learn the business; must furnish the best of references as to character, and reside with his parents. Call at No. 253 9th-av., between 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS VALET, TO GO with a merchant to Europe; salary liberal; a clerk for a steamboat. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, and willing to be generally useful; family at present in the country. Inquire at No. 432 Canal-st., after 8 A. M.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACK JOKE ENGINE CO., NO. 33.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

To the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth-avenue Railroad Companies:

At a special meeting of BLACK JOKE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 33, held at the Engine-house, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That to the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company we do most respectfully tender our sincere thanks for their very handsome present of July 21, 1863, tendered through Mr. Wm. Ebbitts, the Superintendent, to whom also the Company have, and ever will feel under many obligations for continued favors manifested toward us upon every occasion; and

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Company be and are hereby tendered to the Eighth and Ninth-avenue Railroad Companies, and especially to Col Charles A. May, and George W. Sherman, the Superintendent, for continued favors shown to this Company on all occasions, and for their last most magnanimous presents of July 20, 1863; and

Resolved, That the members of Engine Company No. 33 feel deeply the kind resolutions of thanks, and the many manifestations of regard shown to them, since their organization by the citizens of the Ward, and one and all of our many friends. We will ever kindly remember, and trust ever to deserve the same kind feelings of their regard.

WILLIAM H. MASTERSON, Chairman.
S. HARRY SEIXAS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1863.

MESSRS. HOUGH, STEWART, ROSSWELL D. HATCH AND OTHERS—GENTLEMEN: At a special meeting of Black Joke Engine Company, No. 33, held at the Engine house, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Company be and are hereby tendered to the citizens of the XXIId Ward, for the bounteous supply of refreshments furnished to the Company during the recent troubles in our City; such refreshments being most acceptable, as the constant calls upon us for duty in extinguishing fires and patrolling the ward, prevented us going to our homes; and,

Resolved, That to the inhabitants of 52d, 53d and 54th sts. particularly, our thanks in an especial manner are due for their magnanimous present to the Company on Sunday morning last.

WILLIAM H. MASTERSON, Chairman.
S. HARRY SEIXAS, Secretary.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR, lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies for parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in 30 minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

CHEAP COTTAGE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—No. 1 Phillip's Row, (Skillman-st., north of Myrtle-av.,) Brooklyn; has 8 rooms, gas, &c.; yard full of fruit, close to cars, 15 minutes' walk from ferry. Price $2,500; terms easy. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH 3 acres of land, beautifully situated on the shore road, near Fort Hamilton, running to the low water mark, and commanding a splendid view of the Narrows, Lower Bay and the fortifications of the harbor. Summer-house, barn, poultry and ice houses in complete order. Good garden, with fruit trees, &c. Access by Hamilton-avenue cars every 15 minutes, and by steamboat only 35 minutes from the City. Apply to T. T. & C. W. CHURCH, near the fort.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a valuable place on Staten Island, containing 16 acres of good land with large cottage, barn, gardener's house, &c., with extensive walks finely shaded with forest trees; a fine garden, vines and fruit trees in great abundance; has a large front on the plank road, and within two miles of steamboat landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY DEsirable place in Westchester County, on the main road leading to Yonkers, and about a quarter of a mile above Kingsbridge, convenient to cars and steamboat. The house is well built, contains 10 rooms, and furnished in modern style. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A HANDSOME NEW house, on the old Boston road, three miles from Harlem Bridge; house 33x27, two-story basement and attic; stands on high ground; has a pretty view of the East River; one acre of ground; more if desired; stages pass the gate every hour for Harlem. Address Box No. 39 West Farms Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5, P. M.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH good barn, garden, and fruit-trees, situate near the village of Mamaroneck, fifteen minutes' walk from the depot, and within one hour's ride from the City. Part may remain on bond and mortgage. Address R. H., Mamaroneck.

A PRETTY AND VERY CHEAP PLACE on Staten Island, near the water, and splendid view, shade and great variety of fruit trees and small fruits, well stocked, and good buildings, for sale at a great sacrifice—$2,500; 13 acres early garden land.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MAPLEWOOD, NEAR SOUTH ORANGE—A very desirable cottage-built house, with one acre of land, near station, and convenient to the City; terms easy. Apply at drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable residence on the Bloomingdale road, consisting of dwelling, stable and about two acres of land, all in complete order. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy place on the Sound, 1¾ hours by New-Haven Railroad from the City. House and grounds in perfect order. Will be let only to a small and careful family. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., UNTIL April 1, a neat cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from ferry. Apply to THOS. L. TAYLOR, Hanover Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HOUSE, CARRIAGE house, good fruit and garden, 250 feet grape arbor, on Waverley-street, Hudson City, N. J., 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry. Inquire at No. 86 Charlton-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, A FARM OF 106 ACRES, In Huntington, on the Long Island Railroad, 36 miles from New-York; good land for farming, and plenty of wood. The buildings are good, having been fitted up for a genteel residence. Will be sold very cheap for cash.
D. S. DUNCOMB,
No. 8 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IN the vicinity, in a high state of cultivation; rich soil, abundance of all varieties of fruit, large house, extensive and numerous outbuildings, good fences, well watered, in first-rate order and terms liberal.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 330 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Large first-class brown-stone three-story house, in one of the best localities in the city; all improvements. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—PART OF A HOUSE, between 1st and 30th sts., west of 1st-av., to accommodate a family of eight persons, (no children;) good references given. Address G. W. H., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL FURNISHED house, in a first-class neighborhood, from October or November till May. Tenant desirable. Address, stating terms, location, &c., H., Box No. 5,162 Post-office.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.
FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years. Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7¼ octave.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863, At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

48 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Matti, Hortense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie, Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
39 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
8 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
8 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
57 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.
Also, immediately thereafter at Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:
39 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2½ Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.
BY
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS
from the following vessels:

ANNA,	HORTENSE,
ALABAMA,	LINNETT,
ASCENSION,	IDA,
ALLIGATOR,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
CLOTILDA,	MAGGIE FULTON,
CLARA,	MATTIE,
DOLPHIN,	ROSALIE,
L. DUDLEY,	RELAMPAGO,
DIANA,	THERESA No. 2,
EUGENIE,	JOE FLANNER,
EAGLE,	JUNIPER,
ELISHA BECKWITH,	NEPTUNE,
A. T. HODGE,	SEA BIRD.
HANDY,	

Consisting of as follows:

Axes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

COTTON, &c.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. CARGO OF PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, } SS.

BOSTON, July 18, 1863.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court, on the 25th day of July, current, at 12 o'clock, M., The cargo of the PRIZE-STEAMER VICTORY, consisting of

511 Bales strict Middling Cotton.
309 Bales low Middling Cotton.
65 Bales Ordinary Cotton.
10 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
20 Bales Damaged Cotton.
49½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
33½ Bales Damaged Cotton.
1 Lot Cotton Pickings.
10 Boxes Tobacco.
1 Barrel Tar.
2 Barrels Resin.
42 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
2 Kegs Spirits Turpentine.

Libeled in said Court in a cause of prize, and upon the recommendation of the Prize Commissioners and motion of the United States District-Attorney, ordered to be sold.
JOHN S. KEYES,
U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts District.

Catalogues ready on Thursday. Samples can be seen at S. S. Dewey's, No. 44 Water-st., and Packard & Freeman's, No. 50 Kilby-st.
W. HARRIS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, black walnut library suite in blue reps, painted and enameled cottage suite, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany rockers and chairs in haircloth, carved rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood secretary bookcase, black walnut bookcase, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame French plate pier mirrors and bases, lace curtains, oil-paintings and engravings; also, seven rolls of ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, oak caneseat armchairs, lounges, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, 30 muskets.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF

HIDES, TALLOW, PORK AND FLOUR.

Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, July 24, at 11 o'clock, at No. 17 Albany-st., by order of Capt. H. B. EATON, A. C. G. of Subsistence, U. S. A.,
278 Green Salted Hides.
42 Casks Tallow.
28 Half Casks Tallow.
Also, by order of Capt. H. K. ARNOLD,
4 Barrels Flour. } condemned.
3 Barrels Pork. }
Sale positive. Terms cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Auction sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, as above, a general assortment of fine furniture, suitable for parlors, bedrooms libraries, dining-rooms and reception-rooms, en suite and in separate lots. Also, lounges, easy chairs, library and secretary book-cases, etageres, wardrobes, side-boards, extension-tables, French plate pier mirror, &c.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 25TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av. on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

FOUND—ON BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS-ST., Friday, 10th inst., an old PORTE-MONNAIE, containing a small sum, and a ferry commutation ticket. The owner can have it by proper description. Apply at No. 1,247 Broadway, before 8 A. M. or 6 P. M.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE YACHT OF about 14 tons; a fast sailer, well found, and in complete order. Will be sold low. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at PAR for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1862, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TO MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.

The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, and of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued to said Company, are requested to call on RUSSELL SAGE, at No. 27 William-street, Room No. 9, to receive the new securities, to which they are entitled under the plan adopted for the foreclosure and sale of said Railroad.—JULY 22, 1863.
ROBERT BAYARD, }
RUSSELL SAGE, } Committee.
WASHINGTON HUNT. }

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., } NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office.
WM. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ALBANY, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
m13-law6m.F. Superintendent.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863. }

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY notice is hereby given to all the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders of said Company, that meetings of the said Bondholders will be held at the office of said Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, on Thursday, the 30th of July instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to consider various questions of interest and importance which will then be presented.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.
Approved, S. J. TILDEN, Trustee of First Mort.
E. W. HUTCHINGS
Trustee of Second Mortgage.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., } NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:
Bonds due Aug. 1, 1859.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.
Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I am prepared to pay interest on the Income Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company to the 1st day of June, less Government tax, and to give in exchange for said bonds a coupon 3d mortgage bond, interest payable June and December, agreeable to vote of Board Directors, June, 1863. Holders will present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st., for the exchange and payment of interest. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
Late Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—We have opened Transfer Books for the transfer of stock of this Company in this City, at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

Holders of stock certificate in the old Company must send them to A. S. DOWNS, Secretary of the Consolidated Company, for exchange.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, }
CHARLES L. FROST, } Committee.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, }
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. The transfer books will be closed on and after July 22, until day of payment. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st. WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS SOLD AT A DIScount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

COPPER TOKENS WANTED AT 25 CENTS per 100 for small and 40 cents for large; scarce varieties from the country $1 per hundred; collections furnished; country orders filled. A. OGDEN, No. 1 Park-place, New-York, fourth floor.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax: both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend, from the earnings of the company for six months ending 30th June ult., of Three Per Cent., free of the United States income tax, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and be reopened on Tuesday, the 11th day of August.
G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at their office this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared, free from Government tax, payable on demand.
EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
July 22, 1863.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863. }

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 135 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. net, payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CROTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE No. 180 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL..................................$200,000.

This Company is now prepared to issue Policies against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE At current rates.

DIRECTORS:
ANDREW WESSON, President.

HENRY YOUNG	No. 22 John-st.
JAMES SUYDAM	No. 39 Nassau st.
FISHER HOWE	Brooklyn White Lead Co.
WM. H. SMITH	firm of Wm. H. Smith & Sons.
JOHN WATSON	firm of Thorne, Watson & Butman.
WM. W. HURLBUT	late firm of Hurlbut, Van Volkenburgh & Co.
F. W. MEYER	firm of H. & F. W. Meyer.
JAMES DEMAREST	firm of Dowley, Corners & Co.
S. M. BLAKE	No. 31 West 16th-st.
JOHN A. HADDEN	firm of Hadden & Co.
J. R. SCHUYLER	firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
C. P. BURDETT	firm of Burdett & Everett
E. L. BUSHNELL	No. 35 Spruce-st.
WM. G. READ	firm of Read, Drexel & Co.
JAMES D. SMITH	firm of James Low & Co.
E. L. CORNING	firm of H. K. Corning, Son & Co.
JOHN E. WYLIE	firm of Wylie & Wade.
SETH W. HALE	firm of Carter, Hale & Co.
EZRA M. FROST	firm of Cunningham, Frost & Throckmorton.
ALBERT JEWETT	firm of Albert Jewett & Co.
C. B. KNEVALS	firm of Wylie & Knevals.
C. W. BLOSSOM	late firm of B. Blossom & Son.
JAMES F. WENMAN	No. 146 Pearl st.
D. S. BARNES	firm of D. S. Barnes & Co.
THATCHER M. ADAMS	firm of Adams & Young.
A. G. PHELPS STOKES	firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co.
C. W. BURTON	firm of Bentley & Burton.
EDWARD TODD	firm of Mabie, Todd & Co.
J. NELSON TAPPAN	No. 77 Water-st.
A. S. RICHARDS	firm of Richards & Whiting.
JAMES M. GRIGGS	firm of Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury.
C. S. PARSONS, Jr.	firm of C. S. Parsons & Sons.
WM. WALTER PHELPS	No. 45 Wall st.
C. H. POND	firm of Cooper & Pond.

SILAS G. BUTLER, Secretary

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vessey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, [up stairs,] New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,

Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 483 Broadway, New-York.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. To be delivered as early as practicable, bidders to state the time of deliveries.

90,000 pounds of SMOKED HAMS, cured in the best manner, canvassed and packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops.

120,000 pounds FRESH BEEF, put up as for the Navy, in four-pound cans hermetically sealed, and packed in suitable wooden cases.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bungs sealed.

400,000 pounds of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. To be packed in fifty-pound cans of tin of good quality, hermetically sealed; cans to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each.

100 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

1,000 bushels of the first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

75,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

200,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

Barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the Coffee they propose to furnish.

360,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR, barrels to be new, and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

3,600 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining: sixty pounds to the bushel.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (black,) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

25,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

1,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

1,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs: each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, as well as of tins, packing-paper, &c., must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn-meal, Beans, Peas, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Sugar, Candles, Salt, Pepper and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the hams, certifying on the part of the seller their present quantity and condition. The hams will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following supplies, viz.:

Uniform Jackets, Lt. Artillery Privates;
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry Privates;
Trowsers, Foot;
Trowsers, Mounted;
Drawers, Canton Flannel;
Shirts, Grey Woolen;
Blankets, Woolen;
Blankets, Rubber Poncho Tent;
Blouses, Lined;
Blouses, Unlined;
Bootees, Pegged and Sewed,
Stockings;
Uniform Hats;
Haversacks;
Canteens, (complete;)
Camp Kettles;
Mess Pans;
Forage Caps;
Cap Covers;
Kerseys (standard;)
Thread, Dark Blue, Nos. 30 and 35;
Storm Flags;
Storm Halliards;
Regimental Colors;
Cavalry Standards;
Cavalry Guidons;
Basting Cotton;
Plaid Linseys;
Brown Drills, (standard;)

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible parties—(guarantors must sign their own names)—agreeing that the party making the proposal will enter into a contract, if the award is made to him, and the bids must state explicitly the quantity to be furnished and the time of delivery. In all cases samples must accompany the bid, unless it is distinctly stated that the proposal is on a standard regulation goods.

The supplies must be delivered in good, new packages, containing such quantities as may be directed, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this City.

Written contracts (of which this advertisement shall be made a part,) will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them, in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

The attention of bidders is called to the following extracts from the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862:

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned; Provided, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States, for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy, shall be required to mark or distinguish the same, with the name or names of the contractors so furnishing said supplies, in such manner as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may respectively direct, and no supplies of any kind shall be received, unless so marked and distinguished.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor for Subsistence, Clothing and Ammunition, Munitions of War, and for every description of supplies for the Army and Navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud, or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge, and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army and Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the Land or Naval forces of the United States, for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the Government of the Land and Naval forces of the United States.

Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1863.

The right to reject any bids deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order, Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. General.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."

CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.

NEWARK, N. J. July 16, 1863.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE BLACK HORSES, 16½ HANDS high, 4 and 5 years old, long tails, beautiful figures for carriage or coupé, well broken to harness, and of great endurance; perfectly sound. Price $600. Apply to W. BAILY LANG, No. 54 Cliff-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND DRY GOODS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until the fifteenth day of August next, for furnishing the requisite supplies of Bunting and Dry Goods for the Navy during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bunting, or Dry Goods," as the case may be, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.

The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Commandants, or Navigation Officers, of the respective Yards, or at the Bureau. Samples will be seen, and instructions or special information obtained, on application to the Commandants or Navigation Officers of the Yards.

As the qualities specified in the schedules are only estimates of probable requirements, the right is reserved to require more, or accept less, than the quantities set down in the schedules.

All articles must be delivered to the Yard, at the expense and risk of the contractor, in suitable packages, with his name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to the inspection, measurement, weight, &c., of the Yard where received and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer stationed thereat.

Offers will be received for the whole of the Bunting, or the whole of the Dry Goods, required for the four Yards, to be delivered only at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, New-York; and offers will be received for the quotas separately required for each Yard, to be delivered at the Yard for which the proposal is made. In computing, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate extended in the column of amounts.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, as required by law, the form of which is subjoined.

The contract in each case will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder, who gives proper security for its fulfillment, but the right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if for the interest of the Government.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contracts will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which the parties will be required to execute within ten days after receiving them at the nearest post offices or navy agencies.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the materials therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D. E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street, from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1863.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS. }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN. }

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm of GEO. R. PENDLETON & CO., for the purpose of conducting a stock commission business.

GEO. R. PENDLETON,
WM. H. PENDLETON.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day sold out all my interest in the firm of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., to MURPHY & GRISWOLD, and they alone are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

W. A. CHILDS.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.

jy 10-law 6mF*

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from........$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables........$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food........$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations........$30

☞ Prices of passage from Liverpool at same rate as above.

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class........$90 }
Second-class........60 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class........35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin........$126
Second Cabin........88
Steerage........25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

JURA,

Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, July 25.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Carrying the United States Mail,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

No freight received after Friday.

For freight or passage, (having unsurpassed accommodations,) apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander.

In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH........Saturday........July 25
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday........Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday........Aug. 8

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PATENT RIGHT TO BE SOLD FOR America, of two most valuable machines for the manufacture of an article of enormous consumption, and now in operation in one of the largest Wax Wood and Fusee manufactories in England. These machines are for filling and dipping matches, inexpensive and self-acting, the use of which in manufacturing at least 800 per cent. in labor alone can be saved, independent of a further 10 per cent. in material. The advantages gained by working these machines are the absence of a phosphorous disease, great saving of labor and material, and the most inexperienced can work them. Address BELL & BLACK, No. 15 Bow-lane, Cheapside, London.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE.—A great inducement, the article of great use and necessity, sure in its operation, cheaply made, yielding extremely large profits, and one of the best and safest chances to make money.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO CHARTER—A SMALL SIDE-wheel steamboat for a short route, for 60 or 90 days, with the privilege of buying at the fulfillment of the charter. Address CAPT. H. T. STOCK, Steamboat Office, No 382 West-st.

HARDWARE.—DEALERS HAVING AN OVERstock of any staple articles of hardware may find a cash purchaser by addressing, with particulars, HARDWARE, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER in the manufacture of ecclesiastical furniture and decorations. For full particulars, address J. & R. LAMB, No. 13 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., New-York. N. B.—No agents need apply.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thicknesses, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.

H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 33d-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:30 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

JULY 26.—THE ONLY REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT, the steamer TAYLOR, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler and Strattonport will leave Peck-slip at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., 8¼; 10th-st., 8½; 26th-st., 8¾. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 2½ P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3¾, stopping at all the other landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Deck, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the day after, at 11 o'clock A. M. July 1, 8, 14, 21 and 27; Aug. 3, 9, 14, 19 and 26, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Mary's (with its thousand isles) through Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior, in full view of the far-famed Pictured Rocks (rising 200 feet perpendicular from the water.) Also, visiting all points of interest on the route. Giving passengers an opportunity to visit the wonderful Copper and Iron Mines, which at this time are unequaled by any in the world. The above boats are of the very best, the METEOR being entirely new, built expressly for the route, fitted up with every improvement for the ease, safety and comfort of the passengers. Good music on board, and the table always supplied with every luxury. Fare for the round trip (2,000 miles) from $25 to $30.

H. GARRETTSON & CO., Cleveland.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—SIDE-wheel steamboats and the barges *Anna Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also Florida & Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow.

HENRY MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c., at manufacturers' prices.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 530 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS.

The manager has great satisfaction in announcing an engagement with the

DENIER BROTHERS,

Tight Rope Dancers, Gymnasts and Pantomimists. JOHN DENIER performs the wonderful feat of walking the tight-rope from the stage to the gallery with a boy on his back, beside a variety of other

EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF DARING.

They will perform
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

As will also
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
the best band of NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS, in the country.

To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS.
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.
SATURDAY NEXT, July 25,
BENEFIT OF SANDFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, with rich and rare attractions.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........MR. WM. WHEATLEY
THIS (Friday) July 24,
and
EVERY EVENING

until further notice, will be presented John Brougham's grand romantic Drama entitled the

DUKE'S MOTTO,

which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS known to the American Stage
and bids fair to
ATTRACT CROWDED AUDIENCES

for weeks to come. It has already been witnessed by over 110,000 PERSONS. 110,000 PERSONS

The Drama will be produced with all its
ORIGINAL MAGNIFICENCE
and the same
STERLING CAST,
SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS,
GORGEOUS SCENERY
and
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,

which marked, in so decided a manner, the initial performances. The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist

MR. COLLINS,

who has bought the sole right of representation of the Duke's Motto in America, will sustain his original character of

CARRICKFERGUS,

an Irish soldier of fortune, and sing two songs entitled "Wine, Bright Wine" and "While there's Life there's Hope."

MR. WM. WHEATLEY,

having entirely recovered from his
RECENT SEVERE INDISPOSITION,
will appear in his incomparable character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE,

supported by Messrs.

L. R. Shewell,	J. G. Burnett,	J. W. Collier,
E. Lamb,	C. Kingsland,	F. Mordaunt,
Mme. Ponisi,		Mrs. J. H. Allen.

Mrs. L. R. Shewell, her second appearance this season,

the
ENTIRE CORPS OF DRAMATIC ARTISTS
attached to this establishment, and
NUMEROUS AUXILIARIES.

During the evening the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH,

will perform choice selections of popular music.

Seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

The superior ventilation of the building renders it
THE COOLEST SUMMER THEATRE
in the country, while the
SPACIOUS GARDEN,
brilliantly illuminated with myriads of gas lights, affords a
DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE
during the entr' acts.

The performance commences at 8 and concludes at 10:40

WINTER GARDEN.

Under the management of
MISS EMILY THORNE and
MR. MARK SMITH.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
MR. FRANK WOOD'S NEW BURLESQUE
OF
LEAH, THE FORSOOK.
In which Mr. SETCHELL and
THE COMEDY COMPANY
Will appear.
TO-NIGHT, and during the week,
LEAH, THE FORSOOK.
And the successful Comedy, in one act, entitled
RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF
WOMAN.

Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Sol Smith, C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan, Mrs. Floyd are in the cast.

SATURDAY, July 25,
Benefit of
MISS EMILY THORNE.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange.
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For *giving* Parents information of good Schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY
BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

THE VACATIONS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—PUpils commencing this month will be received at a reduction of one-third from the regular charges for the full course, including double-entry bookkeeping, penmanship, and arithmetic. Separate rooms for ladies, and for private instruction.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 756 Broadway.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,

WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

THE BEST PLACE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Home and school for pupils under thirteen—none older admitted; location delightful and healthy. Instruction practical and attractive; $132 a year. Address, for a circular, Mr E. H. WILCOX, No. 135 Fulton-st., New-York.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER desires an engagement; she is well qualified in the English branches, drawing, painting, and the rudiments of Latin, Spanish, French and music. No objection to go West or to Cuba. Address MINNIE FLOYD, New-Haven, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, and of Andover Theological Seminary, who contemplates passing the coming year in Europe, is desirous of engaging as private tutor to some lad whom his guardians may wish to send abroad. the best of references will be given. Address P. O., Box No. 154 Andover, Mass.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS,
LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

STAMPS, STAMPS, STAMPS

Mme. DEMOREST'S superior Braid and Embroidery Stamps, all the latest and best patterns for ladies and children's dresses, at much less than the usual prices. A full set of one dozen either for Braid or Embroidery, or half of each, at $4. Inks, pads, brushes, etc., with full instructions. $1 extra, collected on delivery or sent free of express charges when the amount is sent with the order.

MME. DEMOREST.
Emporium of Fashion, No. 473 Broadway.

MORGAN'S LAST RAID.

The Remains of His Force at Eaglesport Yesterday Forenoon.

TROOPS AFTER HIM IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 23.

MORGAN crossed the Muskingum River at Eaglesport, 18 miles below Zanesville, at 10 o'clock this morning. Scouts report his force 1,000 strong, with three pieces of artillery. Col. LEMERT, Eighty-sixth Ohio, sent his regiment and a large number of militia after him. Col. CHANDLER, of Zanesville, and 25 citizen scouts were captured at Dearestown last night. The latest reports from Eaglesport say the Eighty-sixth regiment, under Lieut.-Col. MCFARLAND, are fighting the rebels and driving them up the river toward Zanesville. This is not entirely reliable. Business is suspended at Zanesville, and the citizens are turning out *en masse* to resist MORGAN'S progress.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 23.

MORGAN this afternoon was in Guernsey County, near the Central Ohio Railroad, and was supposed to be making eastward for the Ohio River.

THE FIGHT AT BUFFINGTON ISLAND.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

Gen. JUDAH, with his force of 1,100 men, landed at Portsmouth, in pursuit of MORGAN, at 5 o'clock P. M. on Thursday last. His force consisted of the Fifth Indiana, Eleventh Kentucky and Fourteenth Illinois cavalry, and two sections of artillery and four mountain howitzers, under Capt. HENSHAW. At the time mentioned the object of search was burning mills and bridges, and plundering stores and dwellings, at Jasper and Piketon, which are on the Scioto Canal, exactly north of Portsmouth, and distant 24 miles. The gunboat fleet moved on up stream that night, while JUDAH'S force marched northeast to Oak Hill, where they crossed the Portsmouth, and Marietta Road. This was essentially a forced march. Directly east from Oak Hill is Centreville, nine miles distant, and this distance was made in an hour and a half—between 11½ and 1 o'clock of Friday. At Oak Hill, JUDAH had received information which induced him to believe that the rebels were marching on Centreville, hence the gallop and stoppage there to prepare for attack. But MORGAN having done all the damage he chose to to the railroad and towns of Jackson and Berlin, had only come to Vinton, which is five miles north of Centreville, keeping on east thence to a point two miles back of Pomeroy, and still on east for Buffington Island, fleeing from HOBSON, who was following him, and from JUDAH, on his right flank, and hoping to reach the river ahead of the gunboats.

Sixty hours elapsed from the time our forces, under Gen. JUDAH, left Portsmouth to the morning of Sunday last, when they came upon the enemy and engaged them. Marching along what is called the River road, from Pomeroy, Gen. JUDAH was informed at a farm-house that the rebels had reached Portland, a town on the river, two miles ahead, opposite Buffington's Island. Since leaving Portsmouth, Gen. JUDAH had advanced east and north—the enemy being nearly always directly north of him—he over traveled roads, they over the least frequented they could find—the enemy endeavoring to reach the shoals above Pomeroy; our forces to strike him when he should, and this they did. It was about 5 o'clock in the morning when Gen. JUDAH received the information we have mentioned, and in a few moments his advance was on the old stage road, which runs into the river road at an acute angle, a mile west of the Island, and along which MORGAN had marched east, keeping from two to five miles to the left (north) of our forces, and three to four miles ahead. Seeing no tracks in the road, they hoped they were in advance of the enemy, and pressed on.

At the head of Buffington Island is the little village of Portland, and it was when emerging from a woods, after having passed the stage road, while in sight of the river and island, and with Portland nearly a mile to the left, that the Staff and advance cavalry were fired into, at 5½ A. M., by a regiment of cavalry who had dismounted, taken a position a few hundred feet north of the road, in a corn-field, and placed themselves in ambush, partially covered by the dense fog which hung over the river and land immediately adjoining. At this time our cavalry, two by two, were stretched back over a mile and a half of road, the artillery being in the rear. The storm of bullets from the enemy in ambush produced a confusion in the Staff and advance, resulting in a stampede. Order was soon restored, however, and the artillery was brought to the front. The rugged, precipitous hills which follow the river for hundreds of miles, often at a distance of only a few hundred yards, fall back considerably further at this point, there being one and two miles width of cultivated ground between the hills and the water, at and above and below the scene of action. On the first rising ground to the left of the road the rebels had placed their artillery in position. In the meantime the volleys of musketry had reached the ears of those on the gunboat *Moose*, or "34," the flag-ship of the gallant and ever-vigilant FITCH, commanding fleet, which was lying, wrapped in the dense fog, a mile below the foot of the island. Three other boats of the fleet, the *Reindeer*, *Victory* and *Springfield*, were lying further down, being unable to go higher on account of the shallowness of the river above. As soon as the musketry was heard, the *Moose* was started up, moving very slowly necessarily, and being worked with difficulty through the shoals. When she had gained a position between the Island and the Ohio shore, she opened with shell from her port and bow guns upon the cavalry and artillery of the enemy. The guns were manned by crews that had never before seen an engagement, but who worked surprisingly well, and sighted by Capt. FITCH and Executive Officer RICE, who dropped the shells in the midst of the greybacks with wonderful precision, throwing them over the heads of our troops, and killing and wounding many of the enemy from this first position. By this time our batteries on land had been brought to bear on the guns of the enemy, and our cavalry having succeeded in flanking them, they became completely demoralized, losing their identity as a brigade and scattering in all directions in disorganized squads. They detached two of their guns, 12-pounders, and drew them up to a point called Swan Bar, on the river a mile above the head of the Island, with the intention of placing them in position to bear upon the *Moose*. Here, however, the gunboat was too quick for them, moving up and throwing shells at them with such precision that three were killed, four or five wounded, and the balance put to flight, leaving the guns, which were put on the dispatch boat *Imperial*.

By this time the engagement had resulted in the complete defeat of the enemy, and they fled in every direction, our cavalry pursuing them along the river, east and west, and over the hills north, while the gunboat continued her attentions to those who attempted to swim the river. Working her way up, as fast as the shoal water would permit, accompanied by our pursuing cavalry, along the bank, her next occasion for usefulness was when the rebels, to the number of about two hundred, attempted to swim their horses across at Craig's bar, opposite Belville, ten miles above Buffington. About thirty were killed or drowned here, and the same number succeeded in crossing to the Virginia side; but the majority were driven back into the hands of our cavalry. The *Moose* then continued up the river, six miles higher, when, on account of shoals, she was obliged to turn. She had been followed thus far by the transports, bearing the Twelfth Ohio and Seventeenth Virginia regiments of infantry, which, under Gen. SCAMMON, had come down the Kanawha, from Virginia, but had not been landed in time for the fight. These followed the *Moose* up, and back as far as Hocking Port, which is on the Ohio side, 14 miles above the island, where they were disembarked, to coöperate in the pursuit. As the *Moose* was coming down, her officers were sitting on the hurricane deck, watching the Ohio side, unsuspicious of danger, when, at the mouth of Lee's Creek, a sudden volley of musketry was poured into the boat by about fifty rebels, who had crossed below, hastened up, and ambuscaded themselves in the bushes at the mouth of the creek.

It is strange that nobody on that boat was injured, and the fact is to be ascribed only to the miserable marksmanship of the rebels, for the range was point blank. In answer to this, a few rounds of shrapnel were thrown at the bushes, by which eight were killed and several wounded. The boat then returned to the battle-field, where squads of prisoners were being brought in.

The scene on shore at 10 o'clock, on the Ohio side, was that of squads of rebels, in size from three to a hundred, galloping in every direction, or flying on foot down the river, up the river, over the hills and through the roads, pursued by our men. There were also squads to be seen marching back to our camp, guarded by their captors. The immense amount of plunder which had been gathered up in Ohio and Indiana was also retaken, in the wagons which had been stolen to transport it. There were thousands of dollars' worth of groceries, provisions and dry goods of every variety. There were silks and satins, cotton, linens, vestings, broadcloth—in short, an abundance of everything to eat, drink or wear, which these thieving cut-throat knaves had stolen in their progress, and were here obliged to relinquish. The most valuable of the recaptured plunder, however, was the horses, over a thousand of which were taken, together with a long train of buggies, carts, market-wagons, and vehicles of every description. The loss of the rebels in killed and wounded is nearly two hundred. Our forces ashore lost thirty, and two of the gunboat men were slightly wounded. The total number of prisoners mustered into camp up to 6 o'clock Sunday evening, was reported at 1,700. It will be found, however, that in every little town around, there are squads which have been picked up by the militia; for instance, as the gunboat passed Syracuse on Monday, coming down, they were hailed by a squad of militia, who said they had *seventy-eight* prisoners, and that in the next town above there were *eighty-five*, which they wanted to send down. This instance is sufficient to show the way in which MORGAN'S men were picked up before and after the fight.

Among the prisoners are the renowned BASIL DUKE and DICK MORGAN. This man DUKE has planned all the campaigning which MORGAN has executed. He is a military genius of no ordinary kind, and his loss is a heavy one to the guerrilla enterprise of the rebels. MORGAN himself escaped.

THE CAPTURE OF MORGAN'S FORCE.

From the Washington Star, July 23.

The destruction or capture of JOHN MORGAN'S force is an event of much more importance than is generally known. It is safe to say that his four thousand light cavalry have given our troops more work, and destroyed and taken more property than any sixteen thousand other rebels in arms. For more than a year past these guerrillas have kept occupied, principally in Kentucky, a Union force of some 20,000 men; the rapidity of their movements making it necessary to endeavor to be prepared for their sudden appearance, go where they might. Even if SHACKLEFORD fails to capture MORGAN himself, in the present desperate condition of the fortunes of the rebellion, if it be possible for him to set another formidable squadron in the field, he can give us little trouble indeed for a year hence.

We therefore regard his utter defeat and the capture of nine-tenths of his entire force, which has just occurred, as being of great value to the Union cause, not only because it gives us twenty thousand of our own troops to be employed otherwise than in watching him, but also because it crushes out the remnant of active treason in Kentucky—a consummation greatly to be desired.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Firemen and the Riots.

TRINITY BUILDING, BROADWAY,
Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are all greatly indebted to the firemen of this City for their brave and zealous services during the recent disturbances, and, as there is no instance of their aiding the insurgents, but, on the contrary, abundant proof that in some cases they cut their way through to the fires with their hatchets, their sympathy with the authorities cannot be questioned.

These considerations give them a claim on the public which I should like to see thus discharged: We shall most unquestionably require the services of the firemen again, *in full strength*; so let the citizens subscribe a fund sufficient to pay the $300 for each fireman drafted. This is, I think, infinitely better than any action of public bodies, effected through taxation, and which would be of questionable legality; and of course any modification of the Enrollment law, under pressure from any source, cannot for one moment be entertained. Even to *seem* to waver in favor of a mob gives it great encouragement for renewed lawlessness and fresh exactions. In your to-day's issue, a correspondent speaks of the English police striking the Chartists, on the 10th of April, 1848, on the legs, as an act of clemency. Though a citizen of the United States, I am a British subject by birth, and was one of the many thousands of special constables on duty on that day. Not a policeman could anywhere be seen, nor were soldiers visible, except on the bridges, where cannon stood trained to sweep them, should the people attempt to pass over them to fulfill their threats of destroying the Parliament houses. Everything was prepared—cavalry, infantry and the police in constant readiness—but all concealed, to avoid any unnecessary irritation of the insurgents, between whom for weeks previously there had been much ill feeling engendered by partial skirmishes. The old Duke spent the whole day in the saddle at the Horse Guards, and, to all appearance, the *specials* alone had charge of the suburbs, (the city itself being free of the discontents, who met at Kensington Common,) and quickly, and without assistance, quelled the few disturbances that arose. The unseen, but well-known preparations to meet the rioters, and the unmistakable disapproval of their course by the masses of the people, changed their purpose, for it was well understood that, though thousands might be slain, the law would be rigidly enforced; and I much regret that the insurgents here have *not met on parade* (and thus estimated our strength) all of us who are on the side of order, for then indeed they would despair of success. In the absence of such a demonstration, they are likely to mistake the feelings of the people, and assume that they and the soldiers and police contain in large proportions those who are Secessionists, those who are indifferent, and those too selfish or too cowardly to take an active part against them.

Respectfully yours, J. F. R.

Irish Catholics and the Riot.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many persons have remarked what a stroke of policy it was in Archbishop HUGHES, in his recent speech, to seek to divert attention from the horrible atrocities perpetrated by his countrymen during the riot, by hinting at the effective services they would be likely to render in the event of a war with England. Your correspondent "Moylan" has recourse to a somewhat similar expedient. He admits, in effect, that the mass of the rioters were Irishmen, and he does not deny that they *were* "rioters;" but he asserts that they were not Catholics, "practical Catholics"—they were merely the very lowest class of the Irish, the ignorant portion of them, and, cunning strategist! (he ought to be recommended for a Brigadier-Generalship,) he strives to palliate their crimes by attributing all their ignorance to English misrule in Ireland. Now I don't think "Moylan" should be permitted, unchallenged, thus to throw dust into the eyes of the community. I have no doubt that to their general ignorance it was greatly owing that the doings of the rioters assumed such a bloodthirsty and brutal aspect, but it is not fair to charge that ignorance upon the British Government. The fact is, Sir —and it will do no harm for the American people to know it and to ponder it at this time—for the past thirty or forty years there has existed in Ireland a most admirable system of national free schools, as entirely unsectarian as the common schools of New-York, and which long ere this might have entirely dispelled that ignorance which unfortunately prevails among the Irish peasantry, had it not been that, for some reason best known to themselves, the great mass of the Irish Catholic clergy have never ceased to wage an unrelenting warfare against those schools. So bitter has been the hostility of the Irish priests against these really noble and useful institutions, that very, very few of the Catholic peasantry have ever dared to take advantage of them. The same unreasonable and bitter hostility has been manifested by the Irish priests against the new Queen's Colleges. You see, therefore, that if the Irish emigrant is ignorant, and consequently liable to be misled by political demagogues, till in some period of excitement these miscreants use him as their tool to commit the most frightful excesses, the fault must not be charged against the British Government.

P.

The Common Council and the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest the questions you propound to the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen of New-York, in your issue of July 21, concerning the appropriation they propose making to meet the present emergency.

I do not consider the real estate owners of New-York will be willing to respond to this demand upon their already heavily taxed property; and I think it an important question for every Democrat to settle, whether the most effectual way of paying the exemption fee of those poor men whose names may be drawn in the coming draft, is not for each Democrat in New-York to pledge himself for the payment of $300 for *one* drafted man.

This will fall comparatively light on all, and as their sympathies are so much enlisted for these poor men, they will but need the suggestion to call forth a ready response.

I have not, as yet, served my country in this great struggle for National life, but if I am drafted, shall certainly feel myself bound to answer this call upon her loyal sons.

NIXON.

JULY 22, 1863.

Suits Against the County for Damages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in the article published in your paper this morning, signed by LUCIEN BIRDSEYE, Esq., and other lawyers, proffering their services to the colored citizens of the City, to aid them in their efforts to obtain compensation for their losses in the late riot, the following statement:

"It is also to be noticed that chapter 379 of the Laws of 1860 requires that the claim on which the action is to be founded *be presented to the Comptroller for adjustment twenty days before suit is brought.*"

This is an entire mistake. The statute of 1860 refers exclusively to actions on claims against "*the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*"

In actions *against the county* to recover damages for losses sustained by the riot, prosecuted under the law of 1855, the action is to be brought against "*the Board of Supervisors*," and is a very different matter from the actions referred to in the law of 1860. In the last-named action no notice of the claim is required to be presented to any officer before suit brought.

In these actions no one has any authority to settle and pay the claim until *after judgment recovered.*

OBSERVER.

A Rain-storm in Western New-York.

EXTENSIVE BREAK IN THE GENESEE CANAL.

From the Rochester Union, July 22.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock one of the most extensive breaks occurred in the Genesee Valley Canal, at Mt. Morris, that has taken place since the great freshet of the Autumn of 1861. The rain descended at Mt. Morris and vicinity in torrents, washing out deep gullies in the hill-sides. The canal at this place is situated about 100 feet above the level of the Valley. About 1 o'clock a leak commenced, which grew rapidly in volume until 2 o'clock, when the embankment gave way for a length of nearly 300 feet. The water rushed out with great velocity, carrying with it three canal-boats in the vicinity of the break. They were swept down into the Valley several hundred feet from the scene of the break. One of the boats was laden with wood, another with staves, and the third with miscellaneous merchandise. Three boys were sleeping in one of the boats, and had a narrow escape. The boat loaded with wood was broken into two parts, and the halves were lodged several rods apart. The staves were lodged far and near. All the boats were badly wrecked. The water which was drained from the level made fearful havoc with the growing crops in the vicinity of the break. The embankment is washed out to a depth of from thirty to forty feet below the bed of the canal. The damage is estimated at several thousand dollars.

We learn that another break occurred on the same night in the level above, near the Shaker settlement. The extent of the break we have not ascertained.

Since writing the above, we have received the Mount Morris *Union*, published yesterday morning, which contains the following account of the disaster:

"This morning (Tuesday) we regret to announce one of the most disastrous breaks that has ever occurred in our canal. Last evening at dark it commenced raining—at 10 o'clock it came down in torrents, pouring as though the "foundations" were broken up, and continuing until about 4 A. M.

About 2 o'clock A. M., the bank of the canal opposite our village, and about thirty rods south of State-street bridge, gave way, carrying through the aperture on to the flats three canal boats—two loaded and one light. The loaded ones are complete wrecks; the force of the draft was immense. As these boats were lying near the foot of State-street, thirty rods distant, they went through like an express train.

The break has taken out about one hundred feet of the towing path, down about forty feet to a level with the flats, causing an immense gulf south, up the canal about twenty rods in length, and twenty feet below bottom. It is a terrible hole that will require many thousand yards of earth to fill up.

The flats below are submerged south of the railroad track, and many acres covered with wood, staves, &c. The following boats went down through the break:

W. H. Slosson, loaded with staves for Cayuga Bridge—a total wreck, only a portion of her stern in sight; that ten rods from her bow piled up below.

Gipsey Girl, loaded with wood for J. PETERSON—broke in two, lying loaded, stern and bow ten rods apart.

Van Santford, light, lies easy, but badly broken. Two boys in one of the boats left the wreck this morning, none the worse for the backward movement and ride through on the flats.

The following boats were also lying at our dock, and some of them were drawn south ten or fifteen rods, and escaped destruction only by becoming wedged:

Boat *H. Allen*, loaded with wood; boat *Burlison*, loaded with lumber; boat *C. J. Hill*, loaded with staves for Cayuga Bridge; boat *Virgil Smith*, light.

South three miles, our canal has suffered immensely. At Sonyea Bridge, over 100 feet of the towing path has gone out, ten feet below the bottom of the canal.

Above and at the Shaker Aqueduct, (the Junction,) over 100 feet of the towing path has gone out; also, 20 feet of bottom.

South of the Junction, and close by, lay the boats *Talcott* and *W. H. Munsey*, loaded and bound down —both safe. It is rumored that the Shakers had several horses, cows and swine drowned; also, 75,000 feet pine logs lost.

The break near our village is just below the basin and near the point where a similar one occurred some years since. These are all exceedingly bad breaks, and must prove very expensive to the State. As far as we have learned they could not have been prevented, as the lock tender at the river 'drew water' all night, anticipating full banks from the storm.

Contractor MCARTHUR and Superintendent SPENCER are on hand, and will do everything possible to bring about a speedy navigation. At this stage we cannot say with certainty what time navigation may be resumed, but we fear three or four weeks will pass before boats will again float on this level.

The canal south from the Junction to Danaville and above to Olean, may have suffered severely, but we know nothing yet as to its condition."

AQUATIC.

The Champion Scull Boat Race at Poughkeepsie between Hammill, of Pittsburgh, and Joshua Ward, of New-York—Ward Wins.

Starting from Chambers-street by the 7 o'clock Hudson Railroad Express train for Albany, and noting the squads of military occasionally to be seen on guard on the Hudson River for a short distance out of New-York—perhaps still a necessary precautionary measure on the part of the authorities—and ruminating upon the late disastrous riots, our reporter's wandering imagination is disturbed by the conductor's gentlemanly request to see his ticket, and, rousing himself up, he begins to appreciate the beauty of the scenery on the river—the sloops and schooners hardly stemming the tide with the light breeze which fans over the unruffled bosom of the noble Hudson. He sees with curiosity the crowds of excited passengers as they rush for seats in the New-York train from Yonkers—the first stop of the Albany Express—and wonders what important event will transpire among all that crowd of humanity, old and young, manly and fair, before they return at night from their daily trip to the great emporium of the Western Hemisphere, that may affect their future destiny.

The train rushes past the classic ground where resided the immortal WASHINGTON IRVING, through the tunnels, and under the Sing Sing Prison, stopping for a minute at Peekskill, among the stove castings, and at Fishkill Landing, where a large and particularly jolly crowd of WARD's admirers from Newburgh were in waiting to join "the Express," and finally arriving at Poughkeepsie by 9.45 A. M.

Sporting reporting is generally done with a rush, amidst excitement, and we—speaking individually and reportorially—have found by experience that, to do up things right, "it is best not to be in a hurry," and then we have time to attend to other matters of interest besides mere sporting, and, with that view, we conquered ourselves, and found time to take a cursory glance of the city of colleges and Ale-Vassars. Of the first, Vassar's Female College stands most prominent. It was endowed by the celebrated VASSAR—celebrated both for his munificence and ale. It cost $400,000, and was built from designs by JAMES RENWICK, Jr., of New-York, the architect.

Next in importance is Eastman's National Business College, for general mercantile education, where we found the drummer boy of the Rappahannock—ROBERT HENRY HENDERSHOT, of Jackson, Mich.—who has been placed in this establishment by a few generous persons who are interested in his future welfare. Rice's Female Seminary, Wright's Female Seminary, Ryder's Female Seminary, Warren's Military School, and College Hill Collegiate School are also first class establishments, mostly for adults; beside which the common and grammar schools are numerous. We learned that Messrs. PHELAN and KAVANAGH gave an exhibition of billiards on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the opening the new billiard rooms of Messrs. MCELROY & HENRY, in the marble building in Main-street. The exhibition was attended by a crowded audience of ladies and gentlemen, and the playing of the great Professor of billiards and his precocious pupil, was watched with great interest throughout, and highly applauded. At 11 o'clock yesterday, and also in the evening, Messrs. PHELAN and KAVANAGH exhibited their skill again to the admiring Poughkeepsians, all the exhibitions being crowded with a highly respectable company. In the Court-house we found a committee of ladies of the Soldier's Relief Association, busy as bees in forwarding clothing and delicacies to the soldiers of their charge who are sick and wounded, and in the hall of the Court-house were bales and boxes of uniforms and other clothing and accoutrements, to fit out 850 men whenever they are drafted in Poughkeepsie; and near the Court-house we found a splendid saloon, and breakfasted for less prices than we could in New-York at any similar establishment.

ABOUT THE RACE.

All the hotels and public houses were full, and the universal talk was boat, boat races, HAMMILL, WARD, &c., the betting being generally at two to one on HAMMILL up to near the start, when from the freedom with which the Ward men took all the offers they could get at such great odds, the Pittsburghers held stiffer for better terms, and succeeded in bringing it down to $100 to $60, and at length to $100 to $75; and after the boats had started, the Ward men came out flatfooted, and offered to bet even on their favorite. Strangely enough, at the very time, on board the Judge's boat, and with a bad start for HAMMILL, when WARD was leading him a length, Mr. STEPHEN FLEMING, of Pittsburgh, Mr. HAMMILL's backer, offered $100 to $50 on his beating WARD, and met with no takers; at Rutzer's Hotel early in the morning, an Albany gentleman offered to bet $800 even on HAMMILL, and was snapped up by a Poughkeepsian; and we had it for a fact that Mr. FLEMING had deposited $20,000 in the banks, a great portion of which he invested on HAMMILL. The crowds on the docks and in the steamboat hotel were immense, two propellers having come from Newburgh loaded with passengers, and a small one from Cornwall with WARD and his immediate friends. He lives, and trained himself at Cornwall, which accounts for his fine condition. It is said that in the Schuylkill race he was trained by other hands and out of condition, hence his defeat by HAMMILL. Numbers of persons came from Pittsburgh, where HAMMILL hails from, and one from that locality, in answer to a question as to HAMMILL's muscle, said he didn't know much about his muscle, but he had lungs like a forge-bellows—rather suggestive of the man's occupation. A large delegation came from the Empire City Regatta Club, Harlem River—where HAMMILL trained—with Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS, the President of the Club, and Mr. COTTS, the Treasurer, and other officers; and beside those who went up by the Hudson River Railroad train, and the Albany day boat and Poughkeepsie boat, the steamboat *Wm. Kent* took up a large number on a special trip. A great many were known to have come from the far West, Canada and other places, many of whom witnessed the race from excursion boats and small craft; and in addition to the docks, every available position from the houses on shore was filled; and the Kaal Rock—150 feet perpendicular out of the deep water of the Hudson—was covered with the *élite* of the city and neighboring country.

THE MEN AND THEIR BOATS.

JOSHUA WARD is 6 feet high, 28 years old, and weighs 164 pounds; he pulls a long, steady stroke, which is considered best for a lasting race. His boat —*Dick Risden*, of New-York—was built by GEORGE SHAW, of Newburgh, of mahogany; 29½ feet long, 17 inches beam, and weighs 45 pounds.

HAMMILL is 5 feet 7½ inches high, about 24 years old, and weighs 153 pounds. He pulls a short, quick stroke, which, with a rippled water and his narrow boat, might have been an advantage to him, but the water in this race was as smooth as glass.

This boat is named the *Alexander King*, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and was built of mahogany, by MCKAY, of Williamsburgh, N. Y. She is 30 feet long, 14 inches beam, and weighs 50 pounds. Both boats were what is called shell boats, that is almost cut down to the water's edge, and covered with canvas fore and aft, except a small well-hole in the centre for the man to sit in, and rigged with out-riggers to hold the row-locks.

THE COURSE, THE START AND RACE.

The start was from the Judges' boat in the middle of the river, off the Kaal Rock, to a point in the middle of the river 2½ miles up the river; each man to turn a separate boat 100 yards apart, and near the middle of the river, and return to the starting point. The tide was about three-quarters flood, and the men tossed for choice of upper stake-boats, which was won by HAMMILL, who chose the easternmost boat, leaving WARD to turn the boat toward the west side of the river; this was considered in favor of HAMMILL on the return, as he could the sooner get out of the strength of the flood-tide, by getting into the slack water on the eastern shore; both were to turn his boat from the east to west, and in doing so the lighter, shallower and wider boat of WARD, enabled him to gain a couple of lengths on HAMMILL in turning. The start took place exactly at 3 o'clock, by the firing of a pistol, upon which HAMMILL shook his head, and said "No," making no attempt at a start; but seeing no recognition of his refusal by the judge, and that WARD had started a boat's length in front, he, quick as a flash, bent down to it, and got under way with a will, and reached the upper boat just three lengths behind WARD, losing two more in turning, and finally coming in ten lengths behind WARD, who won the race in 41 minutes, 15 seconds. The same distance had been done by JOHN BIGLAN, on the Harlem River, in 39 minutes.

Upon the result being anticipated near the end of the race, Poughkeepsie seemed as if it would have turned over into the Hudson. The crinoline on the Kaal Rock seemed in a more than usual flutter, and so intent were all on their favorite hero that the rock might have toppled over without their taking any notice till the dip in the Hudson had cooled their enthusiasm. The screams of delighted humanity and of steam whistles was never so astounding. In short, the Newburgh propellers seemed likely to run poor HAMMILL down, so anxious were the living freight to embrace JOSH. WARD as he came in.

Of course large amounts of money changed hands, and renewed attempts will be made to bring the men together for a conquering match.

The Judges were Messrs. STEPHEN ROBERTS and DENNIS LEARY, of New-York, for HAMMILL; Messrs. TIMOTHY DONOGHUE and WM. H. JUNE, of Poughkeepsie, for WARD; and Mr. EDWARD ENNES, of Poughkeepsie, Referee.

FALL REGATTA OF THE EMPIRE CITY REGATTA CLUB.

Mr. ROBERTS, the President, and Mr. COTTS, the Treasurer, begged our reporter to announce that early in the Fall they will give a grand four-oared boat race, and hope boatmen will prepare accordingly against the announcement is publicly made.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE IN RELATION TO THE DRAFT.—The Joint Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors met in the City Hall yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposition to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of mitigating the rigors of the draft. On the part of the Board of Supervisors it was stated that there was no authority to appropriate money for such a purpose by the county; while on the part of the city it was contended that the appropriations could be made, and it was suggested that the county should take the entire responsibility, so as to include the towns in the benefits to be derived as well as the city wards. There was a good deal of conversation about the matter, but nothing definite was decided, and the Committee adjourned, to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

EXTORTING MONEY FROM STOREKEEPERS.—Yesterday WM. WOOD and WM. HARTLEY were brought before Justice BOSSUM on the charge of extorting small sums of money from storekeepers in Columbia-street during the prevalence of the riot in New-York. Mr. WM. WHITE, proprietor of a store, No. 238 Columbia-street, testified that on the 10th inst., defendants came into his place and asked for 25 cents. He refused, when one said that if he did not hand the money over he would be likely to lose more; that they had come from New-Jersey to join the mob, and had just left New-York and wanted funds to aid them in their operations. Mr. WHITE gave them 25 cents and they left. THOMAS COBURN, No. 546 Columbia-street, JOHN BURKE, No. 526 Columbia-street, and others testified to similar facts, and the accused were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last a boy named PATRICK J. BURNS, was run over by one of the cars in Atlantic-avenue, near East New-York. He was standing on the front platform. His hat blew off and he jumped down to catch it while the car was in full motion. He slipped, and falling under the wheels his right leg was crushed. He was picked up and taken home, and after lingering until Monday night, died. The deceased was about 6 years of age. Coroner NORRIS held an inquest, and the jury, after hearing several witnesses, brought in a verdict of accidental death. They recommended, however, that the city railroad companies should guard against similar accidents by placing moveable wire-work gates on the front platform of the cars, the same as formerly used on the Sixth-avenue cars, New-York.

MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE.—The Fifty-sixth regiment was mustered out of the United States service yesterday, and the Thirteenth will be mustered out this morning, at their armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets. The militia are, however, still retained in service by the State, and the men of the different regiments are required to report at their respective armories each day.

DAMAGE BY THE GALE.—Six houses on Twentieth-street and five on Eighteenth-street, Gowanus, owned by Mr. G. H. CHAMBERLAIN, were blown down by the gale on Tuesday. The buildings were of frame, and incomplete. Loss about $7,000.

The Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 23.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,495,000 five-twenties to-day. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 3.

Dispatches to England by Way of Cape Race

The steamship *Sidon*, Capt. MCMIKAN, which left New-York on Wednesday, will call off Cape Race on Saturday night or Sunday morning. Dispatches can be forwarded to Europe by this opportunity, through the agency of GEORGE STOKES, Esq., No. 145 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

(Advertisement.)

SUBSTITUTES!—Substitutes furnished on favorable terms. One thousand substitutes on hand. Substitutes furnished for Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-England. We for $100 guarantee exemption from draft. Call on or address TOMPKINS & CO., Substitute Brokers, No. 645 Broadway. Sixty additional substitutes wanted.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

SUMMER RESORT.—We freely commend Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., as a delightful place of sojourn. The scenery is of unrivaled beauty; valley, hill and river give it inexhaustible variety. The hotel is well kept, containing every accommodation for guests, as well for their comfort as amusement. —*New-Orleans Picayune.*

(Advertisement.)

THE DRAFT—HOW TO AVOID IT.—On receipt of $1, I will send full written directions (private) how to avoid the draft at a cost of 37½ cents. Hundreds are by this means enjoying exemption. Address LAWYER, No. 129 Spring-street, Station A, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans.—Miss Jennie Gilmore, Mrs. Peter Forshee and child, Horace Glasburg and lady, Mr. O'Brien, lady and child, T. M. Blake, two children and servant, H. Genooth and lady, Miss Emelie Robinson, Miss Ellen Davis, Eden Kelley, Amalia Lehmann, Mrs. Leonard, child and servant, Thomas Scholl, Charles Potthoff, J. W. Bradly, John D. Bradly, James Scofield, R. T. Montgomery, Mr. Wortzum, J. McCohn, Edward O'Brien, Mr. Folke, Theodore Ladue, Capt. Eben Tibbets, W. W. Dean, G. Lyon, J. Murphy, F. W. Lawrence and lady, Mrs. Caton and family, Lieut. W. G. Locke, U. S. A.; Capt. D. M. Prescott, U. S. A.; D. L. Mudge, Lieut. E. Staples, U. S. A.; Lieut. Raymond Terry, U. S. A.; Joseph Schener, W. Davis, A. Savarte, A. Barbe, John Colson, W. H. Churchill, U. S. N.; E. Rabassi, H. H. Hanna, U. S. N.; Mr. Eichederger and family, J. T. Woodman, W. Cillon, Capt. Brothers, T. Motz, Mr. Bryan and family, Mr. Tower, A. Beagamini, Mrs. J. R. Payne, child and servant, Miss Maria Carrage, Miss Alice Carlon, and 45 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets.... 7 23 | Moon sets...11 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 56 | Gov. Island.. 1 45 | Hell Gate.. 3 0

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Steamships America, Maury, San Juan, Nic., M. O. Roberts; Ocean Queen, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Locust Point, Hoffman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Propeller Frances, Avery, Port Royal, Russell Sturgis & Co.

Ships Cyclone, Ingersoll, Boston, Curtis & Peabody; R. S. Ely, Livingston, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Australia, Towart, St. John, N. B., Williams & Guion.

Barks Cunica, (Br.,) Baker, Falmouth, Eng., Edmiston Bros.

Brigs Eliza, (Br.,) Hamm, Hoyle, Eng., George F. Bulley; Fortuna, (Dan.,) Beckwoldt, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Kurss, (Br.,) Strachan, Pictou, N. S., Jones & Lough; Isabella, (Br.,) Hanfield, Maranhan and Para, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; Gardina, (Port.,) Campos, Pernambuco, Hagemeyer & Brun; B. L. Swan, Bree, Demarara, master.

Schooners Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Only Son, Johnson, Hallowell, Me., Ferguson & Wood; Benjamin, Patrick, Charlestown, Jed Frye & Co.; Bay State, Memill, Providence, Wm S. Brown & Co.; Golden Gate, Wicks, Portland, J. V. Haviland; Robert Mowe, Jr., Day, Boston, J. F. Whitney & Co.; R. Atwood, Crammer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. B. Myers, Weldin, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; San Luis, Bremner, Baltimore; James R. Mitchell; Bennett, Milton, Del.; J. F. Farland, Liscomb, Beaufort, Merrill & Abbott; John Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Maitland, J. F. Whitney & Co., Liverpool, (Br.,) Albury, Key Island, W. I., J. W. Albury; Leocadia, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Julie, (Br.,) Crocker, Kingston, Jam., Henry De Cordova & Co.; Sarah, Conery, Rockland, Wm. S. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool 10th inst., and Queenstown 11th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and 199 passengers to J. G. Dale. 11th, off old Head Kinsale, passed steamship Celia, for New-York. 15th, lat. 49 10, lon. 33 13, saw Bremen bark Karla, bound E. 20th, at 7 A. M., lat. 42 36, lon. 59 20, saw a Bremen ship bnd. W., showing a white flag with red border and figure 8 in it. At 8 P. M., lat. 41 54, lon. 62 36, passed a large ship-rigged steamer, bound eastward. 22d at 8½ A. M., lat. 40 31, lon. 70, passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool. Same day, at 10½ P. M., off Fire Island, saw steamship Sidon, hence for Liverpool.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Shetucket, Geer, Norwich, Conn., in ballast.

Ship Messenger, Woodsides, San Francisco April 4, with mdse. to James H. Lyles. Crossed the Equator 2d ult., in lon. 37 03.

Bark Zingarella, Bunker, Rio Janeiro June 18, in ballast to Aymar & Co.

Bark Orchilla, Devereux, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Wacamano, (of Searsport,) Gichols, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig John Hathaway, (of Newport,) Jones, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to J. Hathaway.

Brig Solferino, (of Bermuda,) Higgins, Para July 1, with rubber, nuts, etc., to Burdett & Everett. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Tornado, Dodge, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Leader, Major, Eastport 12 ds., with laths to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Paran, Clark, East Machias 9 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mary Miller, Miller, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Norfolk, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Norfolk, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Caspian, Johnston, Cape Coast, W. C. A., with ivory, etc., to Yates & Porterfield.

Schr. F. J. Miller, Higgs, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit and one passenger to James Douglass.

Schr. J. Jones, Strout, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., in ballast.

Schr. E. Sheddon, Shuter, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., in ballast.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Wass, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Victory, Murphy, Port Ewen, for Newburyport.

Schr. S. P. Eldridge, Snow, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Vermillion, Hulse, Boston for Rondout.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Orient, in ballast.

Sloop Raritan, Hendrickson, Milton, Del., with ship timber to A. C. Havens.

BELOW—1 brig.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

Steamship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall.

Ships Maud, (Br.,) John Clark, Undaunted, Underwriter.

Barks William Wilson, (Br.,) George, (Br.,) Young Nova Scotian, (Br.,) Katarina, (Norg.,) Phantom, (Br.,) Maria Sophia, Trovatore, Fannie.

Brig Manzoni.

Schooners Electric, (Br.,) Henry Hackman.

Steam transports Sophia and Belvidere.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Zingarella, Capt. Bunker, arrived to-day fm. Rio Janeiro, and reports that the ship James Snow, Capt. Gwin, from Newport, Eng., with a cargo of coal, bound to Montevideo, was captured May 25, in lat. 12 S., lon. 34 W., by a Confederate privateer, and burnt; also that the bark Amazonian, Capt. Loveland, hence for Montevideo, was captured by the same vessel on the 2d June, in lat. 14 15 S., lon. 34 30 W., and burnt. Both crews were transferred to the Hanoverian brig Viva, and arr. at Rio Janeiro June 9.

The brig Kentucky, recently sunk off Sandy Hook by collision with steamship China, has been raised, and was to-day towed to Hunter's Point.

The schr. Surpise, before reported sunk off Governor's Island, was yesterday raised through the assistance of Capt. Merritt, wrecking agent. She has a steam pump on board at work freeing her.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—The schr. James Power, fm. Philadelphia, with coal, for Salem, is lying in East Passage, 6 miles from here, with loss of foremast and other damage.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The bark Hannah Crocker, from New-York with a cargo of coal and hay, bound to New-Orleans, was destroyed by fire 10th inst., when about 24 miles from New-Orleans, caused by spontaneous combustion.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Spoken, &c.

Twilight—bark, of St. Johns, 18 days from Cienfuegos for Falmouth, Eng., all well and wished to be reported, 19th inst., lat. 35, lon 72 30.

Wagaman—brig, fm. Matanzas for New-York, no date, lat. 38 50, lon. 74 04.

Cymbeline—Br. bark, from London bound south, 27th ult., lat. 16 51 S., lon. 37 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro June 18, ships Chas. Davenport, Preble, Cardiff, from Callao, ready to sail; Thomas Nye, Jenkins, for Boston, do.; Winona, Lunt, from Liverpool for Callao, discg.; Young Mechanic, from Sunderland for Boston, discg.; George Griswold, Pattengall, from Cardiff for Boston, discg.—had been captured by the pirate Georgia and bonded for $10,000; barks Meaco, Clark, for Philadelphia, ready; Golden Rule, Wilson, for New-York, ldg.; Lord Baltimore, (Dan.,) Losberg, from Baltimore, discg.; Abigail, McFarland, from Richmond, wtg.; Ann E. Grant, Swain, from Bahia, do.; Fanny Crenshaw, Munson, from Pernambuco, do.; brigs Virginia, Barkley, from Richmond, do.; Redwing, Clark, for Baltimore, ready; Hannah Grant, from Rio Janeiro, cruising, with Spalding & Rogers' Circus. Also, ships Frank Flint, Colleo, from Cardiff for Chinchas, just arrived; Gertrude, Whitman, from New-York for East Indies, leaky and in distress.

At Aghway May 29, bark Witch, Watson, unc.

At Whydah May 29, bark Iona, Loveday, unc.

At Cape Coast Castle June 10, bark May Queen, unc.

At Dix Cove June 6, bark Kedar, Johnston, unc.

RUBIA MILLS,

NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)

TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

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All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of 18th and G sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863, at the Quartermaster's Warehouse on New-York-av., between 18th and 19th sts.,

Ten tons of rags, more or less.

Terms cash.

E. E. CAMP,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH
WITH
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

Strengthen the stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life,
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fevers,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care-worn citizens,
Settlers on new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea-sickness,
The aged and decrepit,
Should all be provided
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard
EQUAL TO
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE PERILS OF THE SEASON
AND
HOW TO AVOID THEM.

It is of infinite importance to the public to know that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the

SPRING OF THE YEAR.

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is CONSTITUTIONAL and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. *Fortify in advance* against these prostrating and destructive agencies. *Iron-plate* the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. *They forearm the citadel of life against the attacks of all maladies* that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalations. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP,

and no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the ADULTERATED CONTRACT STIMULANTS, at present used as medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is, that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver are over-taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite CHRONIC INDIGESTION, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.

As a REMEDY as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medicinal cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach it is as nearly infallible as anything of human origin can be expected to be; and in cases of general weakness it is literally a VITALIZING ELIXIR. Convalescents will find it the safest and best Invigorant and Restorative ever administered to exhausted humanity. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the corrosive elements which enter into the composition of ordinary diffusive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and quieting.

Let those who wish to insure their health for the Summer use HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a Spring medicine.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.,

And sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.

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